# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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## CITY ELECTION REFORMS.

### Changes Needed in the Law Governing Municipal Contests.

### FOR HONEST REGISTRATION.

### Several Proposed Amendments Prepared by A. M. Pence.

### THEIR IMPORTANCE EXPLAINED.

### But Little Doubt as to Their Passage by the Legislature.

ELECTION JUDGES MUST KNOW ENGLISH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—Seldom has such rapid progress been made with important measures in the General Assembly as in the case of the two bills prepared by A. M. Pence of Chicago for the amendment of the registration features of the new city election law which were brought to the attention of the General Assembly this morning for the first time. Both bills, the one providing for two days of registration for intermediate elections (except judicial ones) and that the absurd and cumbrous transfer registration clauses shall be modified or expunged and the one providing for a new registration before the Congressional elections and which more strictly and carefully defines the duties of clerks as canvassers, were introduced in the Senate at the morning session and advanced to a second reading. The same bills were presented to the Election committee of the House by Representative Hutchings of Cook, were unanimously approved, and would have been presented to the House by Chairman Green and advanced to a second reading but for the press of business caused by the consideration of the Australian Ballot bill, the large grist of Senate bills (mostly for appropriations) read a first time, and the several speeches which various members made on what they called questions of privilege. They will be reported tomorrow and advanced. The bills are best explained by the following open letter from Mr. Pence:

**Mr. Pence Explains the Bill.**

CHICAGO, April 29, 1891.—To the Honorables the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives—Gentlemen: I have been asked by many citizens of Chicago to prepare some amendments to the City Election law. I have done so, and I now send you the proposed amendments which I have drafted, and will add a word or two in explanation.

First—Sec. 10, Art. 2, provides that the judges and clerks shall be taken from the precinct; the original draft of the bill provided that they should be taken from the ward. By this amendment it is provided that they may be taken from any part of the ward. I deem this very desirable, for the reason that in those wards where intelligence and honesty are required it is sometimes quite impossible to secure the right men in the precinct. Hence liberty should be given to take these officers from any part of the ward when it is necessary. There is nothing in the point that, if taken from the precinct, they are more apt to know the voters; every one knows that in a great city like Chicago this is not true; we do not know our neighbors, and a man from the Palmer House is just as apt to know the parties on South Clark street as a man living there. And, besides, it is not so much a question of knowledge as it is a question of the examination on oath of the parties when they present themselves for registration. It requires an intelligent man to examine the voters in regard to their qualifications, and it requires one who understands well the English language and has a reasonably good education.

**Transfer Certificates.**

Second—The next amendment is of Sec. 17, Art. 3, and is a revision of that section for the purpose of getting rid of the transfer certificates. When a party moves out of the precinct this requirement has proven to be a great wrong, as it deprives very many persons of their right to register. If a man removes from the region of Lincoln Park to South Chicago, he will not go to his old precinct to get a certificate, and then go to the new for the purpose of registration; as the law now stands he cannot be registered without such certificate. This is a great wrong, especially to laboring men, who have little time to spend; besides, it is practically useless, inasmuch as the canvassers going through the ward will ascertain those who have removed, and their names will be erased, if the canvassers do their duty, and the only object of the transfer certificate is to enable the officers of the old precinct to erase the name of one who has moved. It is exceedingly important to remove the names no longer resident in the precinct, but it should not be done at the expense of the right of a citizen to vote. I have no doubt there are 10,000 names not registered in the City of Chicago that would otherwise have been registered, but for this transfer certificate requirement. This amendment should be adopted in the interests of justice and fairness.

The two foregoing questions are submitted in separate bills, so as not to be dependent in any way upon the action of the Legislature with reference to the third bill, which I present. These two bills can be adopted separately, without in any manner interfering with the body of the law.

**General Registrations.**

Third—As to the third bill, it has required the rewriting of a large portion of the old law in order to make it all conform to the change introduced. Of course it would not do to make the desired changes without going through the entire bill carefully and making all the other provisions harmonize; there would be great confusion unless all of the sections are changed to conform with the leading change. It has been necessary to rewrite a whole long section in order to change a single word. There are three ideas embraced in the third bill:

(a) The first is to change the number of general registrations, and, instead of having a general registration only once in four years, to have it once every two years, just prior to the Congressional election; and also to bring the registrations *one week nearer to the day of election.*

(b) The second is to improve the character of the canvass, which is made by the clerks, in order to erase names from the register of persons who have died or moved away from the precinct.

(c) Third, to provide a list of persons not registered, which, after the election, is to be turned over to the County Board, requiring such County Board to select the legal voters from such list first, in making up the jury list, unless they use the list of registered voters for that purpose.

**Why the Changes Should Be Made.**

The importance of these suggested changes is very great. According to the old law the last day of registration is *four weeks* before the day of election, and the second day of registration *three weeks* before. It is exceedingly important that the day of registration should be placed as near the day of election as possible, because people become more interested and more apt to register. It has been found by experience that there will be no trouble in getting ready for the election if the date is removed forward one week, so that the last day of registration shall be two weeks before the day of election. Increasing the number of registrations is for the purpose of preventing an accumulation of "dead wood" upon the registration lists, such as the names of the persons who have died, and persons who have removed from the precinct. I think at least one-quarter of all persons on registry during four years either die or remove away from the precinct; and if the registers are not kept clear from these names it gives the degraded and the skillful ward partisans a chance to organize repeaters and vote upon these names. It is quite easy to ascertain a portion of these names in every precinct; and a well-organized body of twenty-five repeaters may be enabled to vote upon these names, in one day, in pretty much all the precincts in the city. In order, however, to minimize the amount of fraud which may be perpetrated this way the proposed amendments have introduced a new feature in regard to canvassing. The law requires the clerks, during the day or days of registration, to transfer to a new list the entire body of the names now registered, arranged according to streets, and they are required to visit each place named on the registry and ascertain if the parties reside there, and make a check-mark opposite each of the parties named who do not reside at that place. It will be seen that, in case of intermediate registrations, names will be found on the register of persons who do not reside at the place named; for instance, those who have died or who have removed away. The clerks, as canvassers, are bound to send notice through the mail, and leave a notice at the place, for such persons to appear on the day of revision, which is about ten days before the day of election, and show cause why their names should not be erased. The canvassers are compelled to perform these duties and make return to the Registry Board under oath, and for their neglect of duty heavy penalties are provided. Moreover, the judges are charged with the duty of looking after the canvassers and compelling them to perform their duties, and the Election Commissioners are required to give special instructions in print to such canvassers as to their duties and as to the penalties for nonperformance thereof.

**Concerning Suspects.**

I have also removed the obnoxious name of "suspect" from the law. I have also taken away from the canvassers the power, at their discretion, to put any person on their list as a suspect. The only persons whom the clerks can require to appear before the Board of Registration are those whom they cannot find at the place named in the registry, so there is no discretion left with them; it is a dangerous power as it now stands; the political parties may use it with great detriment if the clerks are permitted to exercise their own judgment as to sending notices to such suspects or in creating the number of such suspects.

I think, upon reading the proposed amendments on this subject, which will be found in Secs. 6, 7, 8, and 9, and also in Secs. 18, 19, 20, and 21 of Art. 3, you will become perfectly satisfied of the importance of the change of the law. I also think it exceedingly desirable to make persons who do not register and vote to be the first to go upon the jury lists. It is well known that in this city very many persons refrain from performing their duties as citizens in voting, in order to avoid jury duty, and thereby throwing an extra jury duty on those who do vote. This amendment would have an excellent effect in inducing such people to vote.

I do not think it important to explain further the character of this proposed amendment. I cannot see any possible objection on any partisan ground to such amendments, and it seems to me that the person who should object could fairly be accused at once of desiring dishonest rather than honest elections.

Yours very truly, A. M. PENCE.

**Not Likely to Be Changed.**

There is every reason to believe that both bills will be passed without material change. If any is made it will be by the incorporation of the clause of the Burns bill telegraphed last night in one or the other. The other bill drafted by Mr. Pence, which provides that judges of election need not be residents of the precincts in which they reside, was not presented because of the objections of many members on both sides, who feared that to press it would be to arouse opposition to the other two bills. It was felt, too, by the promoters that it would be like taxing the patience of the Assembly too much to try to run three bills through at the same time. The amendment proposed to the third bill, moreover, is not one of pressing necessity.

The bills were handled in the Senate by Senator Bacon and Senator Mahoney, who were much assisted by Senator O'Conor and generally by the Cook County representatives in that body. To meet the criticisms of Speaker Crafts, Chairman Reed of the House Elections committee, Senator O'Conor, and others the following amendment was added to the bill amending Sec. 17, Art. 3, in reference to the abolition of the transfer system:

The fact that a voter is registered in one precinct from which he has moved shall not prevent him from being registered in another precinct into which he has removed, provided he is otherwise entitled to be registered therein, and provided, further, that it shall be the duty of the Board of Election Commissioners to remove his name from the registry-book of the former precinct immediately on the register being returned into their office. And it is made the duty of the judges of election to question every voter offering himself to be registered as to whether he was or is registered in any other precinct and to make a note of the fact of such registration and the precinct where registered in a column to be provided in the registry-book for that purpose.

This amendment was prepared by Judge Prendergast, who heartily approves of both bills, and declares they are necessary for the convenience and the protection of the voters. The admirable explanatory letter of Mr. Pence, printed copies of which were placed on the desk of every member of the House and Senate early this morning, prepared the representatives for a favorable consideration of the bills, the main features of which, however, were generally understood before the measures were presented, thanks to the efforts of the Cook County members, Chairman Green, Col. Bryan of Du Page, Senator O'Conor, Judge Prendergast, and others, who have discussed the need of amending the law during the week.

**Want Honest Registration.**

All the Cook County members without respect to party or faction are in favor of giving greater opportunities and greater facilities for honest registration. The two-days' registration feature is especially acceptable to the Democrats, who also strongly favor the Burns amendment, already referred to and to which the Republican members have no objection. This is the only amendment so far suggested to the measures and they have been fully discussed. There was a disposition in some quarters to question the proposal for a general registration every two years on account of the expense, but this was not considered serious and will hardly be persisted in.

The bills will be called up for a second reading in the Senate as soon as they are printed, probably Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, and will be pushed rapidly to a third reading. In the meantime progress will be made in the House, where the Democratic members vie with the Republicans in their zealous support of the measures. Messrs. Hutchings, Patton, Burns, O'Donnell, McInerney, and Townsend are especially active, and even Mr. Van Praag takes a lively interest in the matter. They all realize the justice and importance of the amendments, and will lend their energies to making them a part of the law. Speaker Crafts also promises judicious support. The bills have had a good start, and it is safe to predict they will be

[Continued on second page.]

## CLAIMS TO BE A "BOON."

### "THE UNITED ORDER OF FRATERNAL CO-OPERATION" AND ITS METHODS.

### Its Operations in the West and Particularly in Aurora, Ill.—How Investors Are Promised Fabulous Returns for Sums Paid to the Order's Agents—Statements, Figures, and Facts That Do Not Agree—A Plain Calculation and Its Results—One of the Division Secretaries.

The number of beneficiary and endowment associations that agree to make the investor wealthy in a marvelously short time has increased until every large city has one or more such schemes within its boundaries. Philadelphia, however, seems to be a general headquarters for promoters of such schemes, and one of the newest and most energetic of them all claims as its headquarters No. 1028 Arch street, in the Quaker City. It is known as "The United Order of Fraternal Coöperation." Its motto is "Honor! Economy! Friendship!" Its management claims that no organization of its kind has advanced so rapidly in membership nor embraced so much territory in the same period of time.

This particular organization seems to be highly prosperous in this State. The branches of the order are called divisions, and the manipulator of the division is denominated its secretary. There are four or five divisions of the swindle in Chicago, but the headquarters of the several secretaries are not known. Of the "United Order of Fraternal Coöperation" W. Gregory Patton is Supreme President; William G. Rothermel, Supreme Secretary; and M. McIntyre, Supreme Treasurer. All live in Philadelphia. The custodians of the funds are "The Citizens' Trust and Surety company," and the circular assures the reader that the treasurer and secretary of the order "are amply bonded" by the same institution, but no mention is made of the amount of the bonds.

**Promises to Investors.**

The illusive idea of this order is the positive promise that to every one who will pay into its treasury $44 within six months he or she will receive without further question $100. But no one need wait even that long, for "the grandest order of the nineteenth century," as the circular puts it, promises to give the $100 at the end of three months—if the investor secures three other good members. If two are induced to invest then the man who persuaded them may draw $100 at the end of four months.

One of the constitutional and most prominent provisions of the order is this: It heavily fines a member if he does not become an active worker in the vineyard. This provision reads:

Members failing to bring into the order within three months from date of certificate one good member will forfeit $20; if you secure one good member the forfeit will be $10, and by securing two good members the forfeit will be $5, to be deducted from face of certificate at maturity. By securing three good members there will be no forfeit.

Thus is each would-be investor warned that if he does not secure others to invest he will be punished for negligence, and if he wishes to draw out $100 he must turn into the treasury of the order $132 from three other persons. What is called the "plan" of the order is stated as follows:

1. To inculcate the principles of honor, economy, and friendship.
2. To provide a sick or accident benefit after thirty days' membership, not to exceed $5 a week.
3. To pay $100 to each member who holds a continuous membership six months.

The total estimated cost of a membership is itemized as below:

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|---|---|
| Initiation fee | $ 3 |
| Certificate fee | 2 |
| Contribution to benefit fund (to be deducted from final payment) | 10 |
| Expense dues (50c monthly) total | 3 |
| Weekly dues, 26 weeks | 26 |
| Total | $44 |

The assurance is given that "no additional assessments will be called unless the welfare of the order demands." The order will admit all persons 10 years old and over, and women will be admitted on the same terms as men. No medical examination is required.

**It Flourishes at Aurora.**

One of the places in this State where "The United Order of Fraternal Coöperation" seems to be a favorite is Aurora. The Secretary of the Division there is A. H. Shank, and he says he is delighted with the order. He thinks it is the best thing he has discovered in many a long day. The order was started in Philadelphia Dec. 4, and he took the agency for Aurora in January. He now has in his division eighty-two members and expects to add largely to this number every week. Besides the big commissions he receives as Secretary of the division he says he has already drawn $100 as a member and his wife and two or three others have been equally successful.

Inquiry was made in Aurora as to the class of persons that had been induced to join the order, and they were found, almost without exception, to be poor, ignorant, and unsuspecting, the majority simple working girls. There is a corset factory in the outskirts of Aurora, where a large number of young girls are employed, and this has been a fruitful field of operation for Mr. Shank and his division. The kitchens of Aurora have also been pretty thoroughly worked and many a young woman from the corset factory and the kitchen has paid in her initiation and certificate fees, and is now paying $1 a week dues with the vain hope that soon she will receive what would look like a fortune to her—$100.

It is said that the order has practically reached its strength in Aurora. Granting that the number of investors there will reach 100, to pay each of them the $100 promised would require $10,000. All of them combined, however, have only paid into the general treasury $4,400, and out of that sum must come a portion of the expenses of all the supreme officials and officers and the commissions of the division secretary. A natural question is, "Who is to provide the difference between what remains of the $4,400, after deducting expenses, and the $10,000 required to liquidate memberships?" Mr. Shank was asked that question, and he replied in the language of a circular issued by the order that the thing was easily enough done, "from the fact that considerable profit accrues from the forfeiture of membership by negligence of some members and an increasing membership, etc." This is the "lapse" plea that several of the Tontine schemes have advanced.

"But isn't it a plain fact," Mr. Shank was asked, "that the more members one secures the more liabilities are incurred?"

To this Mr. Shank has only the reply of the circular again—that the order depended principally on a continuous influx of new members and the initiation fees of old members taking out additional certificates.

**Twelve Thousand Members Claimed.**

The order claims to have 12,000 members in the country, and a circular issued by it says that it had, up to April 10, paid certificate holders over $50,000. This means that 500 members had each received the promised $100. But the circular does not say that the order has any surplus or reserve fund, and it is not known that it has.

Mr. Shank, the Secretary of the Aurora Division, has experienced what are termed "the ups and downs of life." Some years ago he was night watchman for Hoyt Bros.' manufacturing company at Aurora. Then he turned his attention to politics, labor agitation, and other pursuits. Mr. Shank's political career was by no means devoid of features. During our brief fall campaign he was a delegate alternately to a Democratic convention, to a Republican convention, to a Labor convention, and to county and city conventions. And at the same time and all the time he was a Greenbacker. Mr. Shank thinks the "United Order of Fraternal Coöperation" is a great boon. The consensus of opinion among the investors has not yet been made manifest.

## FIERCE FIRES IN NEW JERSEY FORESTS.

### Towns Hemmed in by Flames and Serious Loss of Life Threatened.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—Losses from the forest fires now raging in New Jersey have already reached up into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The news comes from Woodmansie that thousands of acres of pine and cedar are burning and the wind is bringing the fire toward the town. Residents are fleeing in terror. Twenty thousand acres south of Lakewood are laid waste. At Cedar Bridge the flames swooped down suddenly upon the house of Eben Clark, in which his invalid mother was lying in bed. She was badly burned before rescued and may die. The smoke was so thick at Barnegat today that the district school was dismissed. There has been but one shower in the last three weeks, and the woods all through Southern New Jersey are like tinder. People are sure to be incinerated in forests. Many dwellings near Egg Harbor have been reduced to ashes. Baileytown, which was completely surrounded by the forest flames Tuesday and yesterday, has not yet been heard from. The fire is raging all around the Town of Paisley, which is situated within two miles of the New Jersey Southern railroad. Pleasantville is surrounded by fire and several dwellings have been burned already. The inhabitants are fighting the flames, but with little success.

## WON'T ABOLISH MILITARY DIVISIONS.

### The Secretary of War Believed to Have Abandoned the Idea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The question of abolishing the three military divisions and making eight separate and distinct department commands, one each for the six Brigadier-Generals and two Major-Generals, has been under advisement by the Secretary of War recently, but in view of the opposition of many army officers, including the commanding General, it is thought that he has abandoned that idea. At any rate he had reached no decision in the matter before leaving Washington yesterday, and it is the opinion of the officials at army headquarters that no change will be made in the division commands. Before going away the Secretary intimated that he would assign Colonels to the command of the two vacant departments, which, if done, would do away with the necessity for abolishing the division commands. It is believed that the Secretary will either do this or enlarge the geographical limits of other departments so as to take up the territory covered by the departments of Dakota and Columbia, which are now without commanders. If the Secretary should decide to carry out his original idea it would abolish army headquarters in Chicago.

## MR. BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENTIAL BEE.

### He Convinces an Arkansas Interviewer That Its Buzzing Does Not Charm Him.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 30.—[Special.]—Judge Isaac C. Parker of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas has just returned from Washington, D. C. While in that city the Judge had an interview with James G. Blaine relative to the probability of Mr. Blaine's becoming a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. Judge Parker says that Mr. Blaine informed him that under no circumstances would he permit the use of his name in the convention, that he would not accept the nomination, and that he was for Mr. Harrison unconditionally.

Judge Parker said to Mr. Blaine that it was his opinion that the convention would tender him the nomination whether he asked for it or not. Mr. Blaine replied that while such an honor would be unprecedented he had no ambition to be President. Mr. Blaine then pointed out the strong points in favor of Mr. Harrison and concluded the interview, saying that the only chance the Democrats had was to work the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois.

## MR. BLAIR GOES TO WASHINGTON.

### He Declines to Discuss the Chinese Mission —Reticent as to the Future.

The recall of ex-Senator Blair did not disturb that official in the least. All day yesterday he was in the most cheerful mood. He left for Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio road on the afternoon train. Before his departure he said to a TRIBUNE reporter:

"No, I cannot tell what my future movements will be. Let the future take care of itself.

"I could not say at present whether or not I would accept the Japanese mission," said the New Hampshire statesman when asked about the compromise that had been suggested. "All propositions, of course, will have to be considered and decisions cannot be made in advance."

Mr. Blair did not care to discuss the stand China had taken against him, but laughingly remarked that China no doubt could get along without him and that he probably would exist without China.

## DR. PHILLIPS BROOKS ELECTED BISHOP.

### Bay State Episcopalians Choose the Boston Divine for Their Spiritual Head.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—[Special.]—Dr. Phillips Brooks was elected Bishop of Massachusetts here today by the Episcopal Diocesan convention. The result is a decided victory for the broad church party. His rival for the place was the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee of Calvary Church in New York City. Dr. Brooks received 92 out of 154 clerical votes and 71 out of 109 lay votes.

The size of Dr. Brooks' margin was a surprise even to his friends, as the struggle between the high and low church wings has been a close and keen one. Dr. Satterlee's friends, however, accept the decision with grace, and all joined in welcoming Bishop Brooks to the convention. The question of a successor to Dr. Brooks at Trinity Church now comes to the front. His is the largest and handsomest church edifice and the wealthiest congregation in Boston.

## NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN REBEL.

### Serious Trouble Likely to Follow as a Result of French Intrigues.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 30.—Some days ago over fifty bait-carriers, well loaded, escaped the government cruisers at Fortune Bay and sailed with their cargoes for St. Pierre. Information has just been received here to the effect that these schooners are returning, and that the men have been incited to rebellion by the French fish merchants of St. Pierre, who have supplied them with arms and liquor. Much anxiety is felt here. The government dispatched another steamer last night with a force of men under the command of Col. Fawcett. The warship Pelican will be ordered to Fortune Bay instead of St. George's Bay. Serious trouble is expected to follow this intrigue and aggression on the part of the French.

LONDON, April 30.—The government has detailed H. M. S. Pelican to preserve order at St. Johns, N. F., and to assist in a blockade if necessary.

### A Party on the Frigate Constitution.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 30.—[Special.]—The old frigate Constitution, which lies at the navy-yard here, was the scene of a unique gathering today. A party was given on it under the auspices of the local Grand Army post. Prominent military and naval representatives from various States and leading society people from Boston and New York were present. The Constitution was handsomely dressed for the occasion, a novel feature being a collection of mementos and articles connected with the ship's history. Several notable paintings illustrative of the battles in which it had figured were loaned by artists for a temporary gallery.

## TO PURIFY THEIR PARTY.

### MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO DEMOCRACY SAY THEY MEAN TO DO THAT.

### Declaration of Principles Adopted at a Meeting at Recital Hall—Plan of Organization Also Approved—Resolutions for a Non-Partisan Judiciary Introduced by Carter Harrison—Amended and Then Adopted—Some of Those Who Were There.

The Chicago Democracy crowded Recital Hall at the Auditorium last night and adopted a constitution and declaration of principles with enthusiasm.

The founder and prophet of the party, Carter H. Harrison, was present, as were also his chiefs, Frank Lawler, Adolph Kraus, Austin J. Doyle, Frank Wenter, Ald. Goldzier, Hermann Lieb, William Fitzgerald, William Mangler, R. H. Cowdrey, M. J. Keane, H. Alschueler, Francis Adams, Dr. Brandt, Henry Stuckart, ex-Commissioner Maloney, and hundreds of brave lieutenants. Ald. Morrison, Monear, O'Brien, and J. J. Brennan occupied front seats.

Adolph Kraus called the meeting to order and Frank Wenter was unanimously elected Chairman. Robert Burke and W. F. Cooper were named Secretaries. Mr. Wenter said the object of the gathering was to keep the Chicago Democracy in line for the purpose of purifying politics in this city.

"Our organization now is the only Democracy in Chicago, he said, "and we will stick to it for the sake of the Democratic party."

Ald. Goldzier from a committee appointed some time ago reported a declaration of principles as follows:

We declare that the object of municipal government is to give to the people an administration which will expend the public revenue economically; that the citizens of this community are fully able to take care of their local affairs without the interference of outsiders; that the rights of the people are superior to those of any party or party organization; that, whenever the party machinery becomes corrupt and tyrannical, it is not alone the right but the duty of every true citizen to aid in overthrowing and ousting such machine; that we are unalterably opposed to rings and trusts of all kinds formed for political purposes; that all our candidates shall be so pledged that, if elected, they will be bound to conduct the people's affairs on business principles; that no political services shall be enforced from any city or county employés, nor shall any assessments for political purposes be levied on any such employés; that we favor a nonpartisan police force, believing that politics in that department is detrimental to the efficiency of the service and a menace to the political rights of the people; that conventions for the nomination of municipal officers should be expressive of the free will of the body of the people, and that in all such conventions of the Chicago Democracy employés of the city or county shall be ineligible as delegates.

**Plan of Organization.**

Ald. Goldzier next reported the plan of organization. It provides for a club of the Chicago Democracy in every ward and town. Every good citizen in harmony with the platform may become a member. Duties of the clubs are given as follows:

The ward or town clubs shall be maintained by voluntary contributions and shall meet at least once a month. Each ward or town club shall elect annually five persons from each precinct of the ward or town, who shall form the General committee of that ward or town, and such united committees of all the wards and towns shall form the General committee of the Chicago Democracy. The united General committee of all wards shall meet at the call of the Central committee.

The General committee shall elect two of its members from each ward or town as representatives in the Central committee.

The persons elected from each ward or town shall in turn elect fifteen representatives at large, who, together with the ward and town representatives, shall form the Central committee of the Chicago Democracy.

No person shall be eligible as a member of the Central committee who holds any appointment or clerkship in the city or county employ.

Mr. Harrison then mounted the platform and offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Democracy holds that good government and the cause of justice demand that the judiciary should be wholly uncontrolled and unaffected by partisan politics; and

WHEREAS, Under present conditions of parties and under the system of elections now in vogue, a complete divorce of the judiciary from political parties cannot be brought about, but the evils resulting from such conditions and systems may and should be reduced to a minimum, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That, for the purpose of enabling the people to choose impartial and upright Judges at the judicial election to be held in June next, a committee of forty be appointed by the Chair whose duty shall be to confer with the Republican Central Committee, with a view to placing before the voters of Cook County nonpartisan candidates for such election; and that for such purpose such committee shall have full powers to act in the premises; and further

*Resolved*, That the Chicago Democracy will abide by the action of said committee in the matter, and will support the candidates so by said committees placed in nomination.

**Some Changes Made.**

There was a prolonged discussion over the above resolutions, some insisting that it looked like a star-chamber proceeding, and that the people in convention should express the choice for Judges. The resolutions were amended so as to read that twelve of the committee should be from the North Side, twelve from the South Side, and sixteen from the West Side, and then they were loudly adopted.

Chairman Wenter submitted the following list of forty names as the committee and it was unanimously approved:

North Side—Washington Hesing, Harry Rubens, William Mangler, Leo Austrian, Hermann Lieb, Robert Lindblom, James A. Quinn, Robert Burke, M. J. Keane, Charles Bary, Egbert Jamieson, Dr. J. R. Brandt.

South Side—Charles E. Felton, James F. Todd, M. T. O'Connor, George M. Haynes, W. Fenimore Cooper, Henry Stuckart, Charles S. Thornton, A. J. Tooten, Charles H. Schwab, Austin J. Doyle, William Fitzgerald, Thomas J. Curry.

West Side—Carter H. Harrison, Frank Lawler, Adolph Kraus, Joseph Matejka, L. W. Kadlec, Francis Russell, Robert Cowdray, Otto Hulsman, John Dahlman, Richard F. Bulkley, Frank Adams, John J. Harkins, Olaf E. Ray, Mat Leif, Mr. Lunk of the Fourteenth Ward, John Gaynor.

A communication from the County Democracy was read, asking for a conference on the judiciary question, and this brought several orators to their feet, who denounced and ridiculed the County Democracy and the 101; but after a few remarks from Carter, who said the County Central committee must not be confounded with the City Central committee, the communication was referred to the Committee of Forty with power to act.

The committee will meet this afternoon at the Tremont House at 3 o'clock.

**Presbyterian Foreign Mission Society.**

DAYTON, O., April 30.—[Special.]—The Foreign Missionary Association of the Presbyterian Church of America closed its sessions here tonight with addresses by Mrs. J. M. Oldfeather, the present missionary; Miss A. B. West, Japan; Mrs. Thomas Tracy of India; closing words by the President, Mrs. Turner, and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Williams. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. C. F. Turner, Philadelphia; Secretary, Miss Lizzie Hughes, Dayton; Treasurer, Mrs. Julia Fishburn, Philadelphia.

### Disputes Stanley's African Stories.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., April 30.—Another witness against Stanley has arisen in the person of Thomas Maddern, who has just returned from a trip to Africa. He says that the explorer has misrepresented the state of affairs in the Dark Continent, and that where they were formerly a happy, abstemious race they have been changed since the advent of white men into drunken and lazy vagabonds.

### Canadian Rules for Grinding Foreign Wheat.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—The new regulations have been approved respecting the grinding of foreign wheat, maize, and other grain in bond. The regulations provide for the issue of licenses constituting the mills of license bonded warehouses and requiring the product of such establishments to be ex-warehoused before it can be taken out either for home consumption or exportation.

## MONTEREY'S RECEPTION TO HARRISON.

### Its Citizens Make the President's Visit, Though Short, an Enjoyable One.

MONTEREY, Cal., April 30.—President Harrison's reception at this place today showed no abatement of the enthusiasm with which he has generally been greeted on the coast. He and the other members of the party spent the night at Delmontes, from where a delegation of the leading citizens of this place, headed by the Mayor, escorted him to this city. Delegations from Salinas and Pacific Grove also were present. On arrival at Monterey the procession was met by a large delegation of school children, who strewed their path with flowers and led the way to the school-house, where the public exercises were held. Mayor Hill of Salinas delivered the address of welcome and on behalf of the three cities presented the President with a solid silver card containing an engraving of the old custom-house, inscribed as follows:

Old custom-house where the first American flag was raised in 1846; greeting to our President, April 30, 1891.

In replying to Mayor Hill's address President Harrison said:

Mr. Mayor and Fellow-Citizens: Our whole pathway through the State of California has been paved with good will. We have been made to walk upon flowers and our hearts have been touched and refreshed at every point by the voluntary offerings of your hospitable people. Our trip has been one continual ovation of friendliness. I have had occasion to say before that no man is entitled to appropriate to himself these tributes. They witness the peculiar characteristic of the American people. Unlike any other people less happy, we give our devotion to the government, to its constitution, to its flag, not to men. We reverence and obey those who have been placed by our own suffrages in public stations, but our allegiance, our devotion is given to our beneficent institutions, and upon this rock our security is based.

We are not subject to those turbulent scenes that prevail where people follow leaders rather than institutions, were they are caught by the glamour and dash of brilliant men rather than by the steady law of free institutions. I rejoice to be for a moment among you this morning. The history of this city starts a train of reflections in my mind that I cannot follow out in speech, but the impression of them will remain with me as long as I live. [Applause.] California and its coast were essential to the integrity and completeness of the American Union, but who can tell what may be the result of the establishment here of free institutions, the setting up by the wisdom and foresight, and courage of the early pioneers in California of a Commonwealth that was early received into the American Union. We see today what has been wrought, but who can tell what another century will disclose when these valleys have become thick with prosperous and thriving and happy people. I thank you again for your cordial greeting and bid you good morning.

After the President had concluded Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk also made addresses. The party then drove to Cypress Point, where they had luncheon and spent the day.

The scarcity of paper money in this vicinity was shown today when a Chinese curio merchant refused to accept a $1 Treasury note from the President in payment for a sea shell. He could not be persuaded that it was good money, and the President had to exchange his bill for a silver dollar before the Chinaman would let him have the trinket.

## TO REGULATE AND TAX THE TRUSTS.

### Recommendations of the Investigating Committee of the New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The Senate Committee on General Laws submitted to the Senate this morning a report of 5,000 words on the sugar trust investigation. After reviewing the testimony taken the report says:

It appears uncontradicted that the trust declared 10 per cent annual dividends at all times during its existence, not only upon the original capital of all the constituent corporation, amounting to less than $7,000,000, but also upon the fabulous valuation placed upon the stock of such constituent corporations, amounting to about $50,000,000.

It was plainly one of the chief purposes of the trust to provide for the issue of these certificates, affording thereby opportunity for great speculation in them, obviously to the advantage of the persons managing the trust, with whom was lodged full and accurate information of its plans, and to the disadvantage of the general public, which was ignorant of the secrets of the trust, its methods and plans, and of the actual value of its certificates.

That the chief object of the trust was speculation is quite plainly shown by the inflated values placed upon the properties of the constituent corporations upon which the certificates were issued. Had the aim been solely the more economical and profitable refining of sugar this result would have been obtained without any increase of the capitalization of the properties of the constituent corporations.

As a result of your committee's investigation it would recommend:

First—That legislation be had restraining the formation of trusts as hostile to the interests of the people as they are now formed, or providing for their formation under the supervision of some existing department of the State Government or some board to be created by law, and to that end your committee will prepare a bill.

Second—That legislation be had providing that foreign corporations doing business in this State should pay into the Treasury of this State when they commence business here the same tax as is paid by such corporation upon incorporating in any other State, or that such corporations be required to pay a tax upon the business done in this State.

Third—That all so-called trusts or corporations doing business in this State, which are organized out of the State and hold or own stock of other incorporated companies, shall be required to keep their books of account in this State, or true copies thereof, which shall be subject to examination by duly qualified accountants to be appointed by the Attorney-General of the State whenever he shall desire to do so, and at the expense of such trust.

## MINNEAPOLIS MILLS EFFECT A COMBINE.

### Six Establishments, with a Capacity of 10,000 Barrels of Flour a Day, United.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 30.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Consolidated Milling company was formed this afternoon. It takes in the Columbia, Zenith, Northwestern, Galaxy, Pettit, and the Crown Roller Mills, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels a day. The combine comprises practically all the big flouring mills not in the Pillsbury English syndicate.

The management of the mills will remain practically in the hands of the men who have heretofore controlled their destinies. The six companies will be one in buying and selling and the general manager will be Fred C. Pillsbury, who is not connected with the Pillsburys of the English syndicate mills.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The first sod of the tunnel between Detroit and Windsor was turned yesterday.

F. L. Davies & Bro., jewelers of Nashville, Tenn., assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $19,715.64; assets, $20,000.

Harry Decker, the Philadelphia baseball player, has been sued for divorce by his wife on the ground of infidelity.

The cornerstone of the San Francisco Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) was laid yesterday at the site, two miles east of San Rafael.

While crazed from an attack of grip yesterday Dr. R. G. Mauss, a leading Washington (D. C.) physician, shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died at noon.

Sells Bros.' circus tent was blown down by a wind-storm at Tiffin, O., yesterday. Several persons were hurt and considerable damage was done.

An engine on the Dayton and Michigan road exploded near Dayton yesterday, killing Fireman John Foley and seriously injuring Brakeman Woods and Engineer Fick.

Mirolius Felix Aaron, Baron von Raven, the son of a German nobleman, has been arrested by the Hot Springs (Ark.) police, who say he is a professional bunko-steerer.

A terrific rain, hail, and wind storm visited Bryan, O., yesterday. Hardly a house escaped without some damage. It is thought the peach, pear, and cherry crop has been ruined.

Two deputations of Canadian newspaper publishers have asked the government to reduce the duty on American stereotype plates, which was raised abnormally on account of their anti-Canadian tone.

# LAST EDITION.

## NO CHEAPER TELEPHONES.

### The Senate Puts the Thiele Bill on the Shelf.

### END OF A SPIRITED FIGHT.

### The Live-Stock Exchange Measure Also Gets a Black Eye.

### IS SENT BACK TO A COMMITTEE.

### Judge Prendergast Completes the Drainage Amendments.

### THE MERCANTILE AGENCY BILL BEATEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—This was a great day at the capital. The Senate sat down on the Thiele Telephone bill and laid it on the table. The same body also smote the legislation inimical to the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange and referred it to the Committee on Agriculture. This organization is largely made up of agriculturists, not the theoretical farmer, but genuine old hay-tossers like Mr. Humphrey of Orland. It was meet and proper this reference should be made, if indeed the bills should have been considered further in committee.

The fight over the Telephone bill and the live-stock exchange matter was quite spirited at times. Gov. Ray led his ace on a tie vote for the reference of the legislation affecting the Live-Stock Exchange and the motion prevailed. The committee will consider the matter now. It may go back to the Senate after a while and it may not. The action of the Senate today has given it a decided rebuff.

The House was in commotion from the time it convened until adjournment. The Ballot-Reform bill went to the Senate with a bouncing majority. It will meet with opposition in the Upper House because it applies to all elections other than those for Road Supervisors and Trustees of Schools. There is a disposition to limit its provisions to districts having more than 500 voters unless a petition from a given number of such voters asks for its use at any given election. It will unquestionably become a law in some shape or other, but it will be the product of a committee on conference.

**Discussing Adjournment.**

The House received a report from the Committee on Rules inclosing a resolution for an adjournment June 4. It was read and as one man the agriculturists and some reformers got up and declaimed vehemently against its adoption. Mr. Paddock of Kankakee tried to stem the tide, but Green of Alexander and others got in their work so effectively that the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until May 13. This action would indicate an indisposition on the part of the legislators or the major part of them at least to leave this hospitable city. In fact Mr. Conway when he listened to the reading of the resolution exclaimed with much heat "What's the hurry?" Mr. Van Praag was heard to ejaculate "We're better off in Springfield."

The Senate is boosting the appropriation bills over into the House

discharge of sewage into or through any river or stream of water beyond or without the limits of the district constructing or occupying the same shall be of at least equal capacity for the purposes of flowing of water with the South Branch of the Chicago River; provided, that such channel shall be of at least sufficient capacity for the purpose of flowing of water as to pass 250,000 cubic feet of water per minute, and a volume of water must at all times be provided by such Sanitary District to flow therein; and such channel or outlet shall be kept and maintained of such size and in such condition that the water thereof shall be neither offensive nor injurious to the health of any of the people of the State of Illinois, and before any sewage shall be discharged into said channel or outlet all garbage, dead animals and parts thereof, and all other solids shall be taken therefrom.

"Sec. 23. If any channel is constructed under the provisions hereof, by means of which any of the waters of Lake Michigan shall be caused to pass into the Desplaines or Illinois River, such channel shall be constructed of the capacity mentioned in Sec. 20 of said act, as hereby amended, and, as the population of said district shall increase, shall be made and kept of size in such condition that it will produce and maintain at all times a continuous flow of water sufficient to carry off and sufficiently dilute all the sewage which shall be caused to flow into it to such extent that the same shall not be injurious to the health or offensive to the inhabitants dwelling adjacent to said channel, or any of the people of the State of Illinois, and at a current of not more than three miles per hour. The district constructing a channel to carry water from Lake Michigan of any amount authorized by this act may correct, modify, and remove obstructions in the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers, wherever it shall be necessary so to do, to prevent overflow or damage along said rivers, and shall remove the dams at Henry and Copperas Creeks in the Illinois River before any water shall be turned into said channel; and if the Canal Commissioners shall deem at any time that an additional supply of water has been added to either of said rivers by any drainage district or districts to maintain a depth of not less than six feet from any dam owned by the State, to and into the first lock of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at La Salle, without the aid of any such dam, at low water, then it shall be the duty of said Canal Commissioners to cause such dam or dams to be removed. This act shall not be construed to authorize the injury or destruction of existing water-power rights.

"Sec. 24. When any such channel shall be completed and the water turned therein, the same is hereby declared a navigable stream, and whenever the General Government shall improve the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers for navigation, to connect with this channel, said General Government shall have full control over the same for navigation purposes, but not to interfere with its control for sanitary or drainage purposes.

"Sec. 25. Any district formed hereunder shall have the right to permit territory lying outside its limits and within same county to drain into, and use any channel or drain made by it, upon such payments, terms, and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, and any district formed hereunder is hereby given full power and authority to contract for the right to use any drain or channel which may be made by any other sanitary district upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, and to raise the money called for by any such contract in the same way and to the same extent as such district is authorized to raise money for any other corporate purposes.

"Provided, that where the united flow of any sanitary districts thus cooperating shall pass into any channel constructed within the limits of the county wherein such districts are located, and which passes into the Desplaines or Illinois River, such united flow shall in no case and at no time be less than the flowing capacity of the South Branch of the Chicago River, provided such channel shall be of sufficient and adequate capacity for the purpose of flowing of water as to pass 250,000 cubic feet of water per minute, and such a volume of water must at all times be provided by such sanitary district to flow therein, and sufficient to carry off and sufficiently dilute all the sewage of said cooperating sanitary districts.

"Provided, nothing in this act contained shall in anywise be so construed as to diminish, impair, or remove any right or rights of any city, village, township, or corporation, body politic, or individual situated on the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers or their tributaries, and within the valleys of the same, to use the channels for drainage or otherwise, not inconsistent with the rights of the district constructing the same as expressed in this act.

"Sec. 27. If any channel shall be constructed under the provisions of Sec. 23 of this act it shall be the duty of the trustees of this district when such channel shall be completed, and before any water or sewage shall be admitted therein, to duly notify in writing the Governor of the State of said fact, and the Governor shall thereupon appoint three discreet persons as Commissioners, one of whom shall be a resident of the City of Joliet, or one between said city and La Salle, and one a resident of the City of La Salle or between said city and the City of Peoria, and one a resident of the City of Peoria, or one between said city and the mouth of the Illinois River, to inspect said work. The said Commissioners shall within ten days after such appointment meet at the City of Chicago, and shall appoint a competent civil engineer and they may employ such other assistants as they may require to expeditiously perform their duties. The said Commissioners shall take as their datum line for the survey the datum line established by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Trustees in 1847, and shall make such examinations and surveys of the Chicago River and of the channel or channels authorized by this act as to enable them to ascertain whether said channel is of the character and capacity required by this act. And in case they shall find the work in all respects in accordance with the provisions of this act they shall so certify to the Governor, who shall thereupon authorize the water and sewage to be let into said channel. But in case said Commissioners shall find said channel is not constructed in accordance with the provisions of this act it shall be their duty to file in any court of competent jurisdiction, on the chancery side thereof, in their name as such Commissioners, a bill against said corporation, which bill shall set forth wherein said work is deficient and fails to comply with the provisions of this act, and said court shall thereupon issue an injunction without bond against said defendant enjoining and restraining it from admitting water or sewage into said channel until the final order of the court. And in case said court upon hearing shall determine that said channel is not constructed in accordance with the provisions of this act, said injunction shall be continued until the provisions of this act shall have been fully complied with. Such Commissioners and engineers shall receive for their services $10 per day each and their reasonable expenses and outlays for the time by them necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, which shall be paid to them from the State Treasury; and the said Sanitary District shall reimburse the State for all expenses and disbursements on account of said commission. If any channel is constructed under the provisions of this act which shall discharge the sewage of a population of more than 300,000 into or through any river beyond or without the limits of the district constructing it, and the same shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 23 of this act, and if any such channel receives its supply of water from any river or channel connecting with Lake Michigan, it shall be constructed as receiving its supply of water from Lake Michigan."

## MR. NOHE'S BILL BEATEN.

### Unfavorable Report on the Mercantile Agency Measure—House Committees.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—In the House Committee on Corporations this afternoon it was decided by a vote of 9 to 7 to report Mr. Nohe's bill for the regulation of the business of mercantile agencies in the State back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Nohe said he was satisfied that arguments had been used to convince some of the gentlemen of the committee that they were wrong, for certain gentlemen of the committee who were now opposed to the bill had formerly been in favor of its passage.

Mr. Kern and Mr. Townsend both rose to points of order, claiming that Mr. Nohe had no right to make remarks concerning the actions of any members of the committee, but must confine himself to the question before the committee, which was whether or not the bill should be reported favorably.

In answer to their points of order Mr. Nohe indignantly said that if the shoe fitted to wear it, and after the bill was recommended unfavorably he announced to the committee that he would tomorrow morning present a minority report containing the bill as introduced in the House.

In the House Committee on Warehouses all the bills before the committee were referred to a subcommittee from which to draw a committee bill and report at the next meeting of the committee.

In the House Committee on Revenue Mr. Bass' Senate bill was reported favorably. It enables a person whose property has been assessed too high and who has not come before the Township Board to come before the County Board for a readjustment. Mr. Erickson's bill amending the present law for the assessment of property was favorably reported. Mr. Duncan's bill amending the present law was also ordered reported favorably.

The House Committee on Education has reported favorably Mr. Partridge's bill amending the present School law by making the limit of the school tax in towns and villages 3 per cent; Mr. O'Laughlin's bill fixing the compensation of trustees of schools; Mr. Morris' bill to create a school-teachers' pension fund in towns and cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more; and Mr. Fishback's bill providing for the election of school trustees in counties not under township organization.

## PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

### Mr. Ramsay's Position on the Stock-Yards Bill—The Matter of Adjournment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—Immediately after the meeting of the House this morning Mr. Ramsay of St. Clair rose to a question of privilege and caused to be read from a Chicago evening paper and a St. Louis paper articles accusing him of having introduced the stock-yards bill for the purpose of making political capital for himself, and without sincerity in the effort to regulate stock-yards charges. Mr. Ramsay denounced these articles as false. He rebuked his former friends of the Agricultural committee for failing to report his bill instead of the Cherry bill, and announced his intention of moving at the proper time to substitute his bill for the one to be reported by the committee.

The Ballot Reform bill came up as the special order on third reading. Without debate the roll was called on the passage of the bill, and by a vote of 145 yeas to no nays the bill was passed.

Mr. Merritt moved to suspend the rules to take up the Compulsory Education bill, but the motion was defeated by a vote of 70 yeas to 66 nays.

The Committee on Rules reported a joint resolution providing for the sine die adjournment of the General Assembly June 4, but the farmers strongly opposed naming the final day at this time. Mr. Hunter of Knox wanted to make the resolution the special order for May 13, but there was great objection to this postponement from Messrs. Paddock, Dixon, and others. Mr. Dixon moved to substitute May 8 as the day of consideration. On a call of the yeas and nays the motion was then defeated by a vote of 114 nays to 16 yeas. This was an overwhelming victory for the farmers. The motion making the matter the special order for May 14 then prevailed by acclamation.

The calendar was cleared of Senate bills on first reading, and the House adopted the rule that the House meet daily hereafter at 9:30 a. m. instead of 10 o'clock.

### Farmers Change Their Tactics.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—The farmer members have decided to change their tactics. A week ago they adopted a resolution in their club which provided that every attempt to suspend the rules should be resisted by them, the regular order to be insisted upon. At tonight's meeting of the club, however, it was decided to advocate the suspension of the rules for: First, the Interest bill; second, the Stock-Yards bills; and, third, for any other measure advocated by them which might come up. Should their attempts to suspend the rules on these matters be resisted they will retaliate by resisting similar attempts in favor of other measures.

### Discussing the Dockage System.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—There was a lively meeting of the Committee on Live-Stock and Dairying this afternoon over the consideration of Mr. Edmunds' bill, seeking to regulate Chicago commission-men by making it unlawful to shrink or dock any hogs after they have been sold by requiring such shrinkage or dockage to be agreed upon before the sale is consummated.

Mr. Ward of the Board of Inspection of Chicago made an extended argument in opposition to the bill, insisting that its passage would result in the old custom of seven years ago being revived and would work great discrimination to the shippers. The committee adjourned without taking action upon the measure.

### Notes of the Session.

The House Committee on License has made an unfavorable report on Mr. Nohe's Liquor License bill.

The House Committee on Judiciary has reported favorably the Senate bill amending the present law in relation to railroad incorporation.

The Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions has ordered a favorable report on Senator Sheets' bill for a State reformatory for youthful offenders.

Senator Wells' bill, making Feb. 12 Lincoln's birthday and the first Monday in September, Labor day, both legal holidays, has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor.

The Senate Committee on Railroads has recommended that the bill relating to the securing of additional security at grade crossings be laid on the table and a committee bill containing similar provisions be passed.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has recommended for passage Mr. O'Conor's bill conferring power upon courts of record of staying proceedings in criminal cases after judgment, and the House bill allowing trustees of estates a reasonable compensation for their services.

The House Committee on Sanitary Affairs has recommended for passage Mr. Elsworth's bill prohibiting the pollution of streams or lakes in the State by allowing the slop of distilleries, etc., to run into them, and the bill of Mr. Lyman of Cook prohibiting the adulteration of food.

## GOV. HILL IS AFTER A THIRD TERM.

### He Will Resign the Senatorship in Favor of Dana, Weed, or Flower.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill has decided to enter the race for a third term this fall and succeed himself as Governor. The Governor has received the assurances of Tammany Hall, the Voorhisites, and the County Democrats that they will give him their unqualified support. Gov. Hill promised Charles A. Dana his name would be considered as a candidate for the Senatorship, and if Dana declined he should fail to name Mr. Dana that Smith M. Weed should get the place. It is also said Roswell P. Flower has been promised the Senatorship. Mr. Dana will open the columns of his paper to the third-term candidate, and if Weed declines the Cleveland-ites will keep their knives sheathed and do not attempt to pay Hill back for his slashing of the national ticket in 1888. Flower will be pretty sure of the Senatorship if the Smith M. Weed element does not make another attempt to elect the stalwart of Flatbush.

### Republican League Committee Meeting.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The second day's session of the subcommittee of the League of Republican Club was held today at No. 202 Fifth avenue. The Executive Committee was to have been selected by the delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati last week, but some of the delegates preferred to consult with their home organization before the selection. For this reason President Charlemon did not deem it advisable to reelect a Subexecutive Committee now. The vacancies in the different States will be filled within three days and the Executive Committee appointed.

### Fassett's Committee's Expense Bill Vetoed.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—Gov. Hill, in vetoing the $31,000 expenses of the Cities Committee, incurred for counsel and stenographers' claims in investigating the affairs of cities, says: "I have frequently stated my conviction that the public funds should not be used to pay the campaign expenses of political parties by the appointment of the legislative committees whose purpose and work are ex parte investigation into undefined and fictitious charges against public officials."

### Objects to the Ohio Appointment.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—[Special.]—Virgil Lowry, Senator from the Logan district, has carried out his oft-made threats and instituted mandamus proceedings in the Ohio Supreme Court to prevent the Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State from carrying into effect the recent Senatorial apportionment agreed upon by the majority of the commission. The secret of the Senator's action is based upon the fact that he is placed in a district of about 400 Republican majority, and he is afraid this is too much against him.

### Doings of the Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—The Senate today passed the Bastone General Election bill, an almost exact copy of the Indiana law. The Senate also passed the House bill gerrymandering the representative districts, two of the Patrons of Industry Senators voting with the Democrats for the bill. The House passed a bill creating a State Commissioner of Toll-Roads and increasing the tax on these corporations to 5 per cent of their gross earnings. The new Commissioner will have power to revoke the charters of the companies if they fail to comply with the law hereafter. The House passed the bill consolidating Au Sable and Oscoda under the name of the former. This is a case very similar to the perennial St. Joseph-Benton Harbor row.

### Municipal Deadlock at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—The Democratic Common Council refuses to confirm the appointments of Mayor Case. The Council stands eight Democrats and six Republicans. Last Monday Mayor Case appointed seven Republican members of the School Board and a Republican Chief of Police, which were referred to committees. The Mayor called a special meeting that the committees might report, but the Democrats absented themselves so that a quorum was not to be had. The city charter provides that the appointments shall be confirmed on or before May 4. The Mayor adjourns the meeting from night to night and threatens to have the Marshal bring absent members in. The Democrats claim they will leave town every evening if necessary, so that the Mayor's appointments cannot be confirmed.

### Political Notes.

The leaders of the Iowa third party yesterday issued a call for a State convention to be held in Des Moines June 3.

The Iowa Democratic State Central committee met at Des Moines yesterday and decided to hold the next State convention in Ottumwa June 24.

The tax levy in New York State this year is 13½ mills, being for the support of schools and canals only. It is the first time in forty-six years that a tax has not been levied for general purposes.

The Democratic Judicial convention for the Eighth Illinois District met at Peoria yesterday and nominated Judge Shaw of Marshal, Judge Green of Tazewell, and N. E. Worthington. The first two were renominated.

In the Florida House of Representatives yesterday Representative Trammell read a telegram offering him fifty shares of Phosphate stock to vote for Senator Call. A committee was appointed to investigate. The vote today stood: Call 37, Speer 29, Lafar 21.

### Ald. Mills Able to Leave Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—Ald. D. W. Mills, who has been ill with pneumonia in Decatur since April 8, will leave for his home in Chicago Saturday.

## NAMED THE CANDIDATES.

### MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO FILL THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIPS.

**A List of Those for Whom Members of the Bar Association May Vote—Frans Amberg Given the Appointment of City Collector—His Selection Received with Satisfaction—Maj. McClaughry Arranging to Assume the Superintendency of Police—Other Municipal Matters.**

Entries for the bar primary closed last evening at 5 o'clock, with forty-two candidates for the eleven places on the Circuit bench to be filled at the June election. Following are the aspirants who complied with the rules established by the Bar Board and consented or requested to have their names printed on the ticket for the primary:

PRESENT INCUMBENTS—REPUBLICANS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R. S. Tuthill, | George Driggs, | A. N. Waterman, |
| L. C. Collins, | O. H. Horton. | |

PRESENT INCUMBENTS—DEMOCRATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Murray F. Tuley, | S. P. McConnell, | R. W. Clifford, |
| T. A. Moran. | Frank Baker. | |

NEW ASPIRANTS—REPUBLICANS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. M. Ashcroft, | S. F. Crews, | F. Q. Ball, |
| E. W. Adkinson, | Jas. Lane Allen, | E. F. Comstock, |
| W. E. Furness, | Wm. H. Holden, | S. P. Douthart, |
| Theo. G. Case, | James K. Edsall, | L. W. Pierce, |
| DeWitt C. Jones, | M. D. Brown, | Edward Swett, |
| John Gibbons, | John Lyle King, | J. J. McClellan, |

DEMOCRATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. H. Atwood, | L. N. Stiles, | M. W. Robinson, |
| B. M. Shaffner, | M. J. Dunne, | Wm. G. Ewing, |
| Perry Trumbull, | Allen C. Story, | E. F. Runyan, |
| Thos. G. Windes, | G. H. Harris, | Chas. E. Pope, |
| Henry McKey, | W. J. English. | |

Mr. English was the last to send in his name, or rather to allow his friends to send it in. There has been more or less speculation as to whether he would consent to be a candidate and his name only reached Frederick Ullmann's office a short time before the hour of closing the entries. When he ran the last time Judge Moran wrote a letter speaking highly of his qualifications, and his service as Election Commissioner has won him many friends. He will probably send in his resignation as Election Commissioner to Judge Scales as he has all along taken the position that it would be somewhat embarrassing to retain his position on the board and at the same time be a judicial candidate.

The Bar Board will meet today at Mr. Ullmann's office and arrange for printing and sending out the ticket. Each member of the bar will be sent a ticket containing all the names given above. This ticket will be inclosed in an unsealed envelope and accompanied by a slip bearing the following: "I am a practicing member of the bar. Each lawyer will check off five Republicans and six Democrats for whom he wishes to vote, put the ticket back in the envelope, and seal it. He will then sign the slip, put it in an envelope, and inclose the two in still another envelope, sending both to the committee.

On receipt the committee will open the envelope containing the slip and check off the voter's name. The Bar Board at its meeting today will indicate the days on which the ballots are to be mailed. It is understood that the primary will last three days and that a special box has been procured at the Post-office for receiving the letters. The board will open this box at the end of the time, check off the slips, and count the ballots.

## AMBERG WILL BE CITY COLLECTOR.

### Mayor Washburne Settles a Vexed Question —Other Appointments Made.

Frans Amberg, the retiring City Clerk, was appointed City Collector by Mayor Washburne yesterday morning, the announcement being made after a conference with Jacob Tiedemann, Herman Pomy, Mr. Amberg, Henry L. Hertz, and Emil Wilken. There was a three-cornered contest between Pomy, Wilken, and Tiedemann for the place, and the Mayor settled the matter by appointing Amberg, who was Mr. Pomy's strongest supporter. He was determined to appoint a West Side man, and for this reason Mr. Tiedemann's chances were greatly weakened.

Mr. Amberg is a well-known citizen and popular German-American. He has just completed a two-years' term as City Clerk and was the Republican candidate for State Treasurer last fall. He has served on the Board of Commissioners of the Northern Penitentiary, and is a veteran of the late war. Mr. Amberg's name will be sent to the Council Monday evening, and he will probably assume his duties Tuesday.

Another appointment made during the day was that of John Worthy as a member of the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction. He succeeds Gen. Walter C. Newberry, who tendered his resignation a day or two ago. Mr. Worthy is a well-known stone contractor and an intimate friend of Mr. Washburne. The Mayor said that nothing had been done regarding the selection of a superintendent for the bridewell.

There were a number of appointments made in the departments, but the most notable occurrence in the way of changes was the dismissal of twenty-five employés by Supt. Lorrimer of the water office. Most of these men were employed in what is called the leakage and waste departments and they were let go for the simple reason that their services are not needed. Their places will not be refilled. W. C. Lawson was appointed Superintendent of the Hyde Park water office. There were a few changes in the Department of Public Works. It is understood that Supt. Cheney of the Sewer Department will not be disturbed and that James Graham will retain his post in the Commissioners' office. Albert F. Anderson was placed in charge of the Chicago Avenue Pipe Yards in place of Paul Dasso. T. D. Scouten was appointed Inspector of Streets in the Eleventh Ward and Joseph Weaver was made Sidewalk Inspector. John P. Dunne was assigned to duty as street foreman in place of Frank Kerz. Martin Leith was also given a position as a street foreman and Henry Mandoser was put in charge of the catch-basin gang and George T. Lewis assigned to duty as a rodman. Thomas Dwyer was appointed an inspector in the Street Department under Superintendent of Bridges Toohey, and M. Ruonbield was assigned to duty in his place. W. S. O'Hara was given a place in the Special Assessment Department. It is understood that Samuel Shehan, who is to take charge of the department in place of Mr. Jones, will not enter upon his duties for a week or two.

City Prosecutor Douglas appointed Mr. Hymes of the Sixteenth Ward as his second assistant and Mr. Boyle, a son of the ice-dealer, as his third.

No appointments were made for the Health Department. There is a strong contest between M. E. Dixon and Dr. Heckleon for the position of General Sanitary Inspector. The latter was at one time Assistant County Physician, and the former is a newspaper-man. It is said William De Myer is to be health officer of the Eleventh Ward. Charles George is said to be down for Chief Tenement-House Inspector.

Commissioner of Buildings O'Neill is filling the places under him with great care, and will appoint only practical men.

It was reported during the day that Jesse Spalding Jr. had been appointed harbormaster, but this was said by the Mayor to be a mistake. It is the general impression that Richard Powers will get the place. Capt. McCullough, a vessel Captain, is said to be an aspirant. John Kirkham is making a strong fight for the position of vessel dispatcher. John Weckler of the Twenty-third Ward is also a candidate. Capt. A. J. Calder, formerly of the Fire Department, is mentioned for bailiff of the East Chicago Avenue Police Court. His rival is ex-Senator M. J. Garrity of the Twenty-third Ward.

## PREPARING TO TAKE CHARGE.

### Maj. McClaughry Arranging to Enter Upon His New Duties—Other Matters.

Maj. McClaughry, who spent yesterday in Springfield, will spend today in Chicago, as he will return to Huntington, Pa., to arrange his own affairs preparatory to assuming the office of Superintendent of Police next week. It was reported yesterday that Capt. Schaack is to be his assistant, but those in a position to know said that nothing had been done toward reorganizing the department.

The City Hall will be closed today and it is said Mayor Washburne will spend his short vacation at Madison, Wis. He declined to say last evening where he would go or what he would do, but intimated he would like a good sleep for one thing. He also announced that no more applications for positions would be received at the Mayor's office, but that those deserving places would be referred to heads of departments, who would inquire into the qualifications of the applicant.

The Mayor was pretty well worn out last evening and he looked as if he was glad that a day of rest was ahead. He has not had time to look after the details of his office on account of the persistence of his callers. Speaking about the closing of the saloons he said that he would enforce the ordinance on that matter, but that he would not attempt anything puritanical.

Health Commissioner Ware will take charge of his department Saturday. He announces that his first action will be to make a personal examination of the work done by the contractors. The question as to whether five women will be appointed Sanitary Inspectors has not been determined. The women filling such positions at present are said by the officials to have proved the necessity for female inspectors.

Bids were opened in the Department of Public Works yesterday on water service pipes for seventy-five streets. The total expense of this work will amount to $150,000, but the bids have not yet been figured out.

Commissioner Aldrich yesterday ordered that the city pumping station at Bridgeport be worked to its full capacity, and one new pump was started, making three in operation. The fourth and only remaining pump will be started up today.

In reference to the opposition of some of the members of the County Board to the payment of the bills of certain industrial schools Commissioner Cool said yesterday: "I believe it is contrary to sound public policy to expend public money in any other manner through the regularly constituted channels by persons duly elected or appointed for such purposes. Keep the administration of public affairs as close to the people as possible, when, if abuses come, the people will at all times be possessed of a remedy. I know that those who voted against this appropriation did so in no spirit of revenge, as charged. Neither have they any prejudice, nor do they belong to any secret cabal that would ostracise a person or abridge the rights of any citizen on account of his religious faith."

At a meeting of the Town Board of Hyde Park last night Judge Ford introduced a resolution fixing the pay of Justices at $5 for attending a meeting of the board instead of $10, the price fixed at the first meeting of the new board. The motion prevailed.

## DISPUTED OVER SHAKSPEARE.

### Prof. Charles W. Pearson and Ignatius Donnelly Cross Swords at Evanston.

Ignatius Donnelly, whose "Cryptogram" has made him world-famous, crossed swords with Prof. Charles W. Pearson, Professor of English Literature at Northwestern University, last evening in the Evanston Methodist Church. A copy of the precious folio of 1623 belonging to the Newberry Library was there in charge of Mr. Wire of that institution. All of the Northwestern was there, and a good part of the population of Evanston.

President Henry Wade Rogers introduced Mr. Donnelly and said that no more important question than the authenticity of the plays of Shakspeare had come up in the last fifty years. For 250 years the authorship was undisputed and it was to America's credit that this country was the most forward in inquiring into the subject.

Mr. Donnelly began his address by saying that he has at a disadvantage, inasmuch as the public is prejudiced on the subject and he was meeting a distinguished gentleman on his own ground.

Mr. Donnelly then advanced reasons why Shakspeare could not have been the author of the plays—his reprobate life, his lack of education and erudition; his inability to gain access to the untranslated works on which many of the plays were founded; the non-existence of a line of his manuscripts, and other familiar arguments. Then he proceeded to show why everything was in favor of the claim that Bacon was the author, and was talking about the cipher when his time expired.

Prof. Pearson said he wished it could be proven that Bacon wrote Shakspeare's plays. In that the measure of human intellectual capacity would be doubled, and man, instead of being ranked a little lower than the angels, would take a respectable place among them. He made answer to Mr. Donnelly's charges against Shakspeare and then took up Bacon. Reviewing his life and the immense amount of time and labor devoted to his know works he argued that Bacon had no time to write Shakspeare's plays "as a diversion." Bacon was jealous of his fame, yet never claimed Shakspeare's as his own.

In rebuttal Mr. Donnelly took up Prof. Pearson's arguments one by one, and then went more extensively into the cipher.

Prof. Pearson closed the debate. Mr. Donnelly's arguments apparently made a deep impression upon the college students.

## LETTER-BOXES IN STREET-CARS.

### Postmaster Sexton Says the Buffalo Scheme Proved a Failure in Chicago.

The postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y., has put letter-boxes in the street-cars of that city, and the fact has been telegraphed over the country as being a new and useful departure in postoffice methods. Postmaster Sexton read the dispatch yesterday and smiled.

"That scheme," he said, "was tried in Chicago when street-cars first began running on the South Side. It was a lamentable failure here and will be in Buffalo as well. Postmen met the cars as they reached the down-town terminus, and, collecting the mail, hurried it over to the office. This would appear to have been a wise arrangement as far as city letters went, for it facilitated quick delivery, but when you take into consideration the fact that one letter for each car was a fair average per trip you can see that it hardly paid to keep the collectors at work. The cardrivers did not enjoy the government service, for people thought nothing of stopping a car for no other purpose than the posting of a letter.

"Letters are brought to the main office from the substations rapidly and frequently, and there is no reason in Chicago why the cars should be used as mail-box receptacles, Buffalo authorities to the contrary notwithstanding. There could be no successful strike of street-car employés if the cars carried mail matter. Uncle Sam would see to it that there was no interference with traffic."

The government now has to pay five cents for the car fare of its letter-carriers on the South Side system instead of three cents as formerly. Col. Sexton said yesterday that under the Holmes management the government was not only accommodated with a three-cent rate, but the carriers were given tickets by the management for themselves and their families. The North and West Side roads have always charged full fare for carriers.

## IMPORTANT DEALS IN REAL ESTATE.

### Property at Nos. 112 and 114 Dearborn Street Leased for 99 Years—Sales Made.

William D. Boyce of the *Saturday Blade* leased the property at Nos. 112 and 114 Dearborn street yesterday for a term of ninety-nine years at an average annual rental of $11,500. The property is 40x100 feet, just south of the Equitable Building, and is improved with a three-story and basement building known as the Stewart and Bentley Building. The fee of the ground is owned in part by Julia T. Sherman and in part by Cyrus Bentley. The lease is made on a sliding scale, the rental for the first two years being $11,000 a year. It is made with a gold payment clause. The lessee agrees to erect a building to cost not less than $100,000. The lease is made on the basis of a 5 per cent income and places a capitalized value of $230,000 on the property. This represents a front foot valuation of $5,750 or a square foot valuation of $57.50.

B. A. Ulrich & Co. report the sale of 225x141 feet on the northeast corner of Forty-ninth street and Calumet avenue for H. M. Benjamin to T. T. O'Neill and others for $27,500. The southwest corner of Forty-seventh street and Kenwood avenue, 100x150 feet, has been sold for $30,000.

J. H. Van Vlissingen & Co. have sold 62x100 feet at the northwest corner of Forty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue for C. C. Lamos to S. H. Sweet. The price paid for the property, including a street equity, is $25,000.

### New Companies Incorporated.

The Wisconsin Gas company of Chicago, with a capital of $2,000,000, was licensed at Springfield yesterday with Mr. W. J. Lee, Thurman M. Hall, and Calvin C. March as incorporators. The company was formed for the purpose of introducing smokeless fuel gas in Wisconsin, and in reality is a branch of the Chicago Smokeless Fuel company.

The People's Electric Light, Power, Heat and Street railway company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators are Charles L. Sackett, John S. Ranney, and George K. Jones, Mr. Sackett, who is the principal mover in the scheme, said yesterday that the company was formed to operate in the Village of La Grange; that its immediate purpose was to furnish an electric light system and that probably a power and heat supply would be provided at a later date.

### Presented with a Flag.

The Andrew J. Guilford Camp, No. 362, Sons of Veterans, gave an entertainment at Ogden Avenue Hall last night. The program consisted of recitations, drills, and musical selections, rendered by members of the camp. At the conclusion of the regular program a handsome silk flag was presented to the camp by Mr. Guilford.

## NO NEWS FROM HIM YET.

### THE WHEREABOUTS OF B. P. HUTCHINSON STILL UNKNOWN.

**Although Thought to Be Bound for Florida, No Word from Him Has Been Received—His Open Trades Assumed by C. B. Congdon & Co.—How Much He Has Outstanding Not Known — Something About His Characteristics and His Early Life.**

No definite information touching the whereabouts of B. P. Hutchinson was received by his relatives or business acquaintances yesterday. THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches printed in the morning contained the latest intelligence on the point.

The idea that the eccentric operator meditated committing suicide was not seriously considered.

Members of the Board of Trade seem pretty well satisfied that Mr. Hutchinson has gone South, and there was no talk yesterday of suicide. No one had any direct information as to his whereabouts, but all agreed that he had taken a sudden freak to travel and slipped away without letting any one know what he intended doing.

There was some uneasiness at the opening of the session yesterday morning, due to the fact that it was believed that there were still a number of open trades in corn representing a large quantity of grain which would be closed out during the morning and have a tendency to depress the market. About five minutes before the bell tapped for the opening, however, Secretary Stone appeared in the north gallery and announced that arrangements had been made with C. B. Congdon & Co. to assume all of the open trades of the absent speculator.

Secretary Stone's announcement was received with applause and cheers by the traders on the floor, and there was a decided change in the sentiment that had prevailed early. There was considerably more confidence in the situation, and this was demonstrated a few minutes later when the market opened with a sharp reaction. The steadier feeling ruled throughout the session.

Arrangements had been made by C. L. Hutchinson Wednesday whereby all of the missing man's open trades were to be transferred to C. B. Congdon & Co., No. 47 Board of Trade Building. It is not known yet how many such remain outstanding. Mr. Hutchinson's books were not written up at the time of his sudden departure and the entries will not be completed until today. At his office, the bookkeeper was unable or disinclined to give any information as to the state of the business. He could not estimate the evening demands either of grain or money.

Mr. Congdon, who now represents the deals, was also unable to furnish any data.

"The books are not yet up to date and I cannot tell how the business stands until the entries are completed," he said. "There have been no trades reported to me yet, and I do not expect to ascertain the extent of the deals until tomorrow. All the open trades have been transferred and assumed by us. I have no idea of the amount any will aggregate."

It is not believed that the amount will reach any surprisingly large figure. Most of the brokers interested in deals acted upon C. L. Hutchinson's suggestion of Wednesday morning and after calling for their margins closed the trades under the rules of the board.

### At the Corn Exchange Bank.

There were many callers at the Corn Exchange Bank yesterday to inquire if C. L. Hutchinson, the President, had heard any news from his father. He returned to all the same answer—that nothing new had been learned. C. L. Hutchinson and Isaac Hutchinson, the son who was in the missing man's office, went over some of the books yesterday endeavoring to ascertain the exact condition of the business.

Mr. Hamill, Vice-President of the Corn Exchange, intimated that the elder Hutchinson could successfully keep the wolf from the door even after settling up all outstanding claims in full.

"Mr. Hutchinson," said Mr. Hamill, "believes that his father has gone South to rest and recover his nerves."

Col. A. C. Babcock has possibly had a better opportunity to become acquainted with the financial speculator than any one outside of Mr. Hutchinson's family.

"I never knew," said he, "a man more thoroughly misunderstood than Mr. Hutchinson. He was generally looked upon as implacable and grasping. As a fact he had the heart of a child. He was thoroughly independent in his ideas and habits, but did not care to exhibit his real nature to every one. I have no idea that he would make way with himself. I do not suppose such an impulse ever entered his head. He was simply unable, in my opinion, to endure the nervous strain incident to his commercial transactions any longer. I believe he has gone to Pensacola to recuperate.

"Mr. Hutchinson was the only man or one of the few men who have been worth $30,000,000 who had any ideas on any subject outside of their business. He had a wonderful range of information. He was a great reader and had the most tenacious memory for facts and details of any man I ever knew. He had a vein of sentiment strongly developed, too. He was fond of poetry and a warm admirer of art. He had, too, singular as it may seem to many who have wrong ideas of his character, an earnest disregard for money simply as a subject for hoarding."

### Something of His Life.

Mr. Hutchinson came to Chicago in the early '60's. He first went to Milwaukee from Lynn, Mass., intending to open a shoe factory, in which business he was engaged in the East. His brother was a grain merchant, and the future king of the pit abandoned his original idea of making shoes and began buying wheat. He soon came to Chicago and became a member of the Board of Trade. His operations surprised even the most daring. His record in this respect is well known, however. He was not at all diffident about telling of his small beginning. "I had no money when I left the country to locate in Lynn," he frequently remarked, "and my first business enterprise was the leasing of a lot upon which to erect my shoe-shop at $6 per year."

His first credit was obtained from the leather merchant, J. B. Alley, afterward a member of Congress from a Massachusetts district. Mr. Alley explained to the young manufacturer that he let the leather go because he personally had confidence in his customer, although his partner protested against taking the account. The partner's objection was that he had seen young Hutchinson playing cards for money one Sunday. Upon learning this the young man quit card-playing and did not enter a game for pastime even for years.

The clerks in Mr. Hutchinson's office were at work until a late hour last night upon the books and statements showing the condition of affairs. One of the largest deals unclosed is with Bolton & Farnum. None of the employés had heard anything later than the statements in the papers. No information had been received at the office from the detectives employed by C. L. Hutchinson to locate his father.

### Suit Begun in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—The St. Louis grain dealers are on the lookout for grain or other property of C. L. Hutchinson. Messmore Gannett & Co. filed an attachment suit against his firm. B. P. Hutchinson & Co., this morning for the sum of $705, and attached a lot of grain in St. Louis Elevator, No. 1, which is supposed to belong to him.

## END OF THE ORANGE CARNIVAL.

### The Golden Fruit Will Vanish from the Exposition Building Today.

Last night closed the big Southern California fruit exhibit in the Exposition Building, though visitors will be admitted today during the dismantling process. There were dozens of retail fruit-dealers present, who made money offers for the oranges.

"These men know," said one of the Californians, "that we must leave the fruit in Chicago and they are offering beggarly sums for our products. Rather than sell at a price I was just now offered I would take down this rail and ask the public to 'take and eat.'"

Few sales of fruit were effected last night and the bargaining will continue today. The attendance has been large during the continuance of the carnival and with the money derived from the sale of fruit added to the admission fees the Californians will more than clear expenses, besides deriving the benefit of the advertising of their country and their wares.

At the close of the carnival the members of the association invited the officers into the reception room and presented a handsome gold watch to Assistant Superintendent Frank Wiggins. H. H. Sinclair of Redlands made the presentation speech. Mr. Wiggins, though genuinely surprised, made an appropriate reply. R. H. Young of San Diego, President Wells, and Superintendent Hanchette made brief addresses.

## CITY ELECTION REFORMS.

[Continued from first page.]

passed substantially in the form in which they were presented.

### Text of the Bills.

The first bill introduced today amends Secs. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 25 of Art. 3 of the election law, pertaining to registration principally, but containing some independent provisions, as will be noted:

Sec. 1. The Board of Registry and the election clerks shall meet in the precinct the Tuesday three weeks preceding the first general city,

# LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

THE RT.-REV. JOHN J. KEANE DISCUSSES THE COMING AMERICAN.

**He Holds That with the Present Generation Rests the Solution of the Problem—Bindery Girls at a Dance—Some Gambling in the City—How William S. Haskell Was Kept a Prisoner—Anaconda Mine Sale—Other Local News.**

The Rt.-Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond and rector of the new Catholic University of America, lectured to a large audience at Central Music Hall last night on "The American of the Future." Many well-known priests and laymen were present.

The Bishop appeared in the Episcopal purple and was escorted to the stage by Judge Moran of the Appellate bench and Father McGuire of St. James' Church, under whose patronage the lecture was given. Judge Moran in introducing the lecturer said that every American had propounded the questions, at least to himself: "What of the future American? Will the free institutions we prize so highly be preserved, perfected, perpetuated? Considering the present conditions, may we look to the future confidently and with hope or with anxiety and fear?" The subject was one of intense interest, and he knew of no one better able to treat it than Bishop Keane.

The Bishop was received with applause. He took for his text the closing paragraph of Mr. Gladstone's paper in a recent controversy on free trade and protection, in which the great Englishman asked: "What of the future of America?" Would it continue to be the greatest development of Christian civilization? The answer lay, the lecturer said, in the question: "What manner of man is the American of the future to be?" This largely depended on the present generation. The character of the American of the future would be involved by the formative influences at work today.

The lecturer went back over history to show that Christianity first breathed freedom into the world. It was Christ who sent out men to declare the rights of the individual. The fundamental principle of his doctrine and of all Christianity was that might was only tolerable for the protection of right. Christianity made liberty possible. It proclaimed: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free." It gave the first advance to the intellectual improvement of the masses. Every step with it was a step toward popular education.

The three great obstacles to the advance of Christianity, he said, were Cæsarism, the barriers established between nations, and the feeling of hatred aroused by the religious revolution three centuries back. Of the last he said:

"This fact must be admitted: It separated those whom Christ had meant to be one fold. It taught men to hate one another for the love of God and to persecute their neighbors in the name of the Prince of Peace. One side was as bad as the other. Catholics persecuted Protestants and Protestants persecuted Catholics. Thank God, that day has gone and gone forever."

The Bishop, continuing, said there were two great duties which the American citizen does not dare to shirk: "First, to keep America what God's providence had made her; second, to so mold the rising generation that the future American will be fit to receive the sacred deposit, to guard and keep it intact."

To keep America what God made her the Bishop urged Americans to keep down the spirit of national animosity. While they might love the old countries from which their fathers came, they should ever subordinate that feeling to love of America. If it became necessary to sacrifice to the unity of the people any Old World customs or notions they should willingly lay them on the altar of their country. God would never demand a sacrifice of what was due him or due to conscience. Sectional animosity and "bloody shirt" politics were also to be guarded against.

The Bishop briefly spoke of the tyranny of plutocracy and the lawlessness of the mob as dangers, and made a sharp attack against "those so-called ministers of the Prince of Peace who spend their time stirring up religious dissensions. We do not ask the police to gag them, but we do ask American public opinion to put a stop to their nasty business."

He took up the school question briefly near the end of his lecture. He said the school had a mighty work to do. The only serious hours of boys and girls were spent in the hands of their teachers. Any system that did not take this into account was shortsighted. The influence of the home and the church was not enough. If Christianity meant such a child-like love of God as one might have for one's father the church and the home might suffice. But Christianity was more than that. It must not be taken off with the Sunday coat. It must be carried into the daily life, and to impart a Christianity meeting these requirements the coöperation of the Christian school with the home and the church was needed. The Roman Catholics had been misrepresented and abused as representatives of a foreign spirit when they attempted to follow out the principle, but the principle itself was sound. The American people were confronted with a grave responsibility and they must be guided by Washington's utterance that true civilization was impossible without morality, and morality was impossible without religion.

"We rejoice," the Bishop said, "to see the number of Christian schools increasing throughout the land, and, as in the colonial days, the grand old church is ever in the lead."

### BOUND BY TIES OF FRIENDSHIP.

**First Reception Given by the Bindery Girls' Protective Union.**

The ballroom of Bricklayers' Hall at Monroe and Peoria streets presented a picturesque scene last night on the occasion of the first reception given by the Bindery Girls' Protective Union. Garlands of evergreen were twined gracefully about the chandeliers, and masses of big red and yellow roses met the eye at various points in the room. The dancing program of twenty numbers was preceded by a grand march led by Mr. Duggan and Miss Kirby. The union is only a little over four months old, but it has met with a success that is somewhat remarkable and stamps it as unique among labor organizations. The first move toward its organization was made by Miss Mary E. Kenney, who is now President of the union. Miss Kenney was a delegate from the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly to the Illinois State Federation of Labor at Quincy Nov. 18, 1890. While there she formed the idea of a separate organization of the bindery girls, and when she returned to this city organized the union, which held its first formal meeting Jan. 8, 1891.

### SOME GAMBLING GOING ON.

**Games at Nos. 168 Clark and 189 West Madison Streets—Several Men Fined.**

The tiger at No. 168 Clark street walked up a flight of stairs during the afternoon, and with the elevation the ivories acquired a less commercial value and greater became the numbers of those who dallied with the Goddess of Fortune. Last evening the game on the third floor at No. 168 Clark street thrived, and golden gains were gathered in by the dealer.

At No. 189 West Madison street an exclusive little game was in progress. Only past patrons of the establishment were admitted and the number of these was limited.

Under the store of Atwood & Co., Madison and Clark streets, the lease on the basement occupied by Charlie Fry expires today at noon, and word was passed among the members of the gamblers' trust and the unemployed "lookouts," dealers, etc., that a big game of "craps," open only to members of the "profesh," would make merry the last hours of the expiring lease. At midnight the police received the tip and the final "crap" game was abandoned.

City-Prosecutor Douglas appeared for the city against the gamblers yesterday at the Armory Police Court. Rascal Pollock, the keeper of the house No. 165 Adams street, which was raided Wednesday, was fined $25 by Justice Prindiville. The active players were dismissed. F. C. Collins, Al S. M. Bray, who were interrupted while playing whist with poker chips in the Argyle and Ivy, were fined $5 and costs. Walter Sirrow's keeper of a house at No. 56 Clark at the Said two inmates were each assessed $10s giving Alice Bradwell. The only gambler proclaim a yesterday was William George, who socialist ch selling pools in Van Buren ancey ever us es by Detective Dorisky. Honary langu as detailed the man to watery governme ling house was-town. If thinary preparat l, ne says, ense will follow to what would J. Jeffer- ing e e second floor at No. 170 Madison street upset, and the firemen interrupted a lot of poolsellers on the first floor, causing them to scatter like leaves before a wind. When a policeman came up all the birds had flown.

### KEPT HIM A PRISONER ALL NIGHT.

**William S. Haskell Claims He Was Shut Up in His Billiard Hall.**

William S. Haskell began a $5,000 trespass suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Oakland Rifles Armory Association, Attorney Edward H. Tolman, Capt. E. H. Switzer, J. Garwood, a janitor, and a carpenter named Fowler. Haskell rents his billiard hall, No. 240 Thirty-ninth street, from the association, and on a claim that he owed $400 a distress warrant was levied on his stock.

"We didn't mind that so much," said Attorney C. M. Hardy, "but last night, when my client was in his place of business, the janitor locked the door on him; the carpenter was called and he screwed down the windows, and consequently Haskell was kept a prisoner in the place all night. For that reason he seeks damages."

### THE ANACONDA COPPER MINE.

**The Agent for Mr. Haggin Discusses Its Reported Sale for $25,000,000.**

Mr. Child, agent for John R. Haggin, owner of the famous Anaconda Copper mine, arrived in the city yesterday, and was seen at the Richelieu yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter.

Although he expressed a willingness to furnish any information about the reported sale of the Anaconda to a British syndicate for $25,000,000, he said that he knew nothing of the matter. He said:

"There have been several offers for the property, and the sum mentioned in the newspaper articles is not too high, but whether Mr. Haggin has decided to dispose of it or not I do not know.

"There is no truth in the statements published about the mine having been shut down owing to a scarcity of ore. The supply is practically inexhaustible, and as soon as the differences between the railroad and the mining company are adjusted work will be resumed at once. The average output of the mine is 2,000 tons of copper daily, and 4,500 men are employed."

### DASSLER ROBS UNCLE SAM.

**He Confesses to a Shortage of $3,080—How It Was Discovered.**

William R. Dassler, late Assistant Superintendent of the North Division Postal Station, has confessed to having embezzled $3,080 from the government. He has been held to the Federal grand jury in $5,000 bail.

Dassler is a young man, married, and has a dry goods store at No. 68 North Clark street, over which he lives. The shortage was first suspected April 5 by Dassler's superior, Supt. Theodore Stimming. Dassler had charge of the money-order department at the postal station. To make matters look straight Dassler had changed the figures on the stubs and the erasures caught Superintendent Stimming's eye. He called Dassler's attention to them and the young man promised to come in that afternoon and explain. But he went to London, Ont.

Some of Dassler's personal friends got an intimation of the affair, and after some discussion agreed to make the shortages good and endeavor to bring him back. Monday, the day before election, Dassler's friends gave Postmaster Sexton a certified check for $3,000, so the government will lose only $80.

After the amount had been paid Dassler was notified by his friends and returned to the city at noon the day of election. He at once went over his books with an expert and figured up his shortage. Three days later at 5:30 in the evening Dassler was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne and held in $5,000 bail to the next Federal grand jury.

His bond was signed by Mrs. Adam Ochs and Mrs. Louise Sasheche. Mrs. Ochs is the wife of the ex-County Commissioner and sister-in-law of the young man.

Dassler had borne an excellent reputation and had many friends, especially among the Germans of the North Town who were acquainted with his father, an old settler who lost his life in the big fire. Dassler secured his position in the postal station through the influence of Hempstead Washburne, ex-Senator Farwell, Herman Raster, ex-Ald. William R. Manierre, and other prominent citizens, who wrote strong letters of recommendation to Postmaster Sexton.

There was an attempt in certain Democratic quarters yesterday to make political capital of Dassler's offense, the Republicans being charged with suppressing the matter. The facts are that nothing was known of the affair until two days before election, and then only to a few of the young man's intimate friends and the Postoffice officials. The former were interested in keeping the matter quiet for Dassler's sake, the latter because they wished to capture the fugitive. The Republican party managers knew nothing more of the affair than did the general public until yesterday. Any attempt to fix the responsibility of this affair upon the Republican party is absurd, inasmuch as Dassler was not taken before the Federal authorities until three days after election.

### UP GOES THE PRICE OF MEAT.

**It Has Advanced and May Go Higher—Restaurants Raise Their Rates.**

The price of meat has gone up and is still advancing. Packers, butchers, and dealers say it will continue to advance until the middle of June or July. There are several causes given. Chief is perhaps the scarcity and high price of corn. The failure of the oats crop and the small yield of hay for several years also cut a figure. Local dealers say that the average price of all grades has advanced one-third over last year.

John Ford, No. 105 Randolph street, has just closed a six months' contract to supply the Grand Pacific Hotel at an average price of from 4 to 6 cents more per pound than the old figures. Said Mr. Ford yesterday: "The best beef was worth 14 to 20 cents a year ago. It is now worth from 16 to 30 cents. A corresponding advance has been made in all kinds of meat. Mutton is selling at from 10 to 15 cents, and pork is hard to get at 9 to 12½ cents. Veal is from 10 to 16 cents."

Inquiry among the leading hotels and restaurants developed the fact that a general upward movement had been made in prices on the bills of fare. One said: "I found that on my 50-cent steaks I was making my customers a present of about 8 cents. I was forced to raise my prices to keep even." Similar statements were made at a number of first-class hotels and restaurants.

### BRAVADO COST HIM HIS LIBERTY.

**How an Alleged Famous "Green Goods" Swindler Was Taken Into Custody.**

"What is the situation as regards William Tyler?" said a well-dressed man to United States Marshal Frank Hiscock yesterday in the latter's office.

While Mr. Hiscock and Inspector Fleming were talking over the matter with the man who made the inquiry, James McMillan of No. 116 Wisconsin street recognized the stranger as the man who swindled him out of $350 by the "green goods" scheme in New York last February. Despite his protestations of innocence he was promptly placed under arrest. He gave the name of J. H. Moore but the authorities are sure that it is an alias, and that their prisoner is J. H. Thomas, one of the most famous of "green goods" men.

Thomas was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne and held in $5,000 bail to answer in court today. He failed to secure bondsmen, although he sent for A. S. Trude and "Eddy" Marsh and several South Chicago saloonkeepers.

Inspector Fleming is positive Thomas is the head and front of the whole "green goods" scheme for which William Tyler was arrested, and he telegraphed to the Postoffice Inspector in New York a description of his prisoner. Tyler's partner is a man about five feet eleven inches tall.

Tyler, the man first arrested, was put under $5,000 additional bail by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on complaint of Inspector Fitz, who, going under the alias of D. H. Weaver of Marion, Ind., led the schemer into a trap similar to the one he fell into several days ago at a Clark street hotel when he attempted his scheme on Mr. Fitz and Inspector Fleming.

### Mrs. Le Moyne's Reading.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne of New York read Browning's poetic drama, "Pippa Passes," at the Art Institute last night before a large audience. Mme. Chatterton gave a harp solo between the readings of the first and second acts. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Chicago Woman's Club to complete its art scholarship fund. The amount needed is $500 and it is believed that the money derived from the sale of tickets will reach that sum.

Mrs. Le Moyne also read Stedman's estimate of "Pippa Passes."

# PACKERS MEAN BUSINESS.

THE "BIG THREE," ARMOUR, SWIFT, AND MORRIS, GO INTO COURT.

**They Define Their Position in Their Controversy with the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company and Demand Relief—They Seek to Compel Defendant to Either Do the Hauling or Let Some One Else Do It—The Legal Points.**

The position taken by Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Nelson Morris & Co. relative to the controversy with the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company is defined in three bills filed in the Circuit Court yesterday, by which the three packing firms seek to restrain the Transit company from interfering with the delivery of live stock upon the premises known as the "Central Stock-Yards," controlled by complainants.

The allegations in each are similar. The one brought by Swift & Co. sets forth that the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company of Chicago is a corporation organized by special act of the General Assembly and empowered to maintain land and buildings for cattle and live stock, to construct a railway to connect with railroads terminating in Chicago, and to fix and establish rates of toll for all freight and property transported between the railroads. The Union Stock-Yards and Transit company acquired ownership to the east half of Sec. 5 and the east twenty-five acres of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 5, 38, 14, and at present is the owner of 130 miles of railroad track, specially connecting the east half of Sec. 5 with the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, the Chicago and Alton railway, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, the Wisconsin Central railroad, and other railway companies. During 1889 the Transit company handled over 1,076,551 freight-cars, being more than 25 per cent of all the freight-cars handled at Chicago by all the railroads centering in the city.

**Rights Acquired by Purchase.**

At the time the yards were established John F. Tracy, Martin L. Sykes Jr., and Henry H. Porter were the owners of a large part of the south half and the west fifteen acres of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 5, immediately adjoining on the west the Union Stock-Yards. The property was subdivided for manufacturing and slaughtering purposes, and purchasers were to have the right to streets, alleys, and strips for railroad tracks which would connect the property with the tracks of the Transit company. The southwest quarter of the section, adjoining on the south the land of Porter, Sykes & Tracy and on the west the Union Stock-Yards, was owned by Henry H. Walker, Briggs Swift, James D. Lehmer, and Nathan Powell, who entered into contract with Porter, Tracy & Sykes to connect their land with the yards and have the use of the railroad service. The company then bought out Porter, Sykes & Tracy and agreed to let stand the contract made by the three to Walker and his associates providing for ingress and egress to the yards and tracks.

Thus, by reason of the inducements held out by the owners of the west half of Sec. 5 in relation to convenient access to all the railroads and the promise to live up to the above contracts, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Nelson Morris & Co. located there, each at the expense of $3,000,000. All their buildings have been connected by railroad tracks with the main and other tracks of the Transit company. During 1890 Swift & Co. received and slaughtered more than 700,000 cattle, 650,000 sheep, and nearly 600,000 hogs.

Up to the present time all the live stock required to carry on business has been delivered in the yards of the Transit company because the firm had no other convenient place to receive it and the railroads have no yards. Armour & Co. and Nelson Morris & Co. are located on the west half of Sec. 5, and, for the purpose of providing a suitable place for the receipt and delivery of their own live stock, have purchased from James D. Lehmer a part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Sec. 5 at a large price. The purchase included a right of use in common with the Transit company and others under the prior contracts.

**Attitude of the Transit Company.**

The premises are just south of Forty-third street, and the main tracks of the Transit company pass on both the north and south sides. At the time of the purchase the tracks of the three firms were connected with those of the Transit company. The land bought by the firms has been converted into cattle yards and pens, with suitable and convenient unloading tracks, and is as convenient to the Transit company in all respects for the unloading of live stock as are the Union Stock-Yards. It is a matter of convenience and economy for the firms to receive their stock directly in their own yards, which they have designated the "Central Stock-Yards."

In 1890 more than 15,000 cars of freight were received by Swift & Co. over their own tracks, the Transit company declaring that it never undertook to furnish motive power for the transportation of other than cattle. The latter, however, were all taken to the Union Stock-Yards. Now that new yards have been established by three firms they claim it is the duty of the Transit company under the various contracts recited and under its special charter to receive all freights and cattle from the various railroads and deliver them at the "Central Stock-Yards."

This it refuses to do. A week ago a carload of cattle was transported from Kansas City to complainants' premises, but the officers of the Transit company refused to have anything to do with the hauling, or to permit any other railroad to use its tracks for that purpose. It is alleged that the Transit company has given notice to all connecting railroads that it will not hereafter receive any live stock consigned to any yards owned by complainants, and that such consignment will not be permitted to be hauled over its tracks, and thus the three firms are prevented from doing business.

**Packers Cannot Do Business.**

The Transit company insists it has a right to compel the packers to cause all shipments of live stock to be delivered at its yards, and so force the payment of yardage charges of 25 cents per head for cattle, 6 cents for sheep, 8 cents for hogs, and 15 cents for calves. There are no tracks over which deliveries can be made other than those of the Transit company, and unless the cattle purchased outside of Chicago can be shipped to the three firms over the tracks of the Transit company their business will be irreparably injured, and there is no basis upon which damages can be estimated.

For these reasons it is sought to enjoin the Transit company from interfering with the delivery of cattle at the "Central Stock-Yards." It is sought to either compel the Transit company to do the hauling or to permit other roads to use the tracks for that purpose. An application for injunction will be made in a few days. The bill is filed by Albert H. Veeder, Campbell & Custer, and E. Walker as solicitors.

### BOTH MEN WILL GO TO JOLIET.

**Judge Baker Sentences Two Burglars Who Attempted to Rob a Jewelry Store.**

Michael Frazier, alias Morris, alias Silk, and Andrew Craig, alias Watson, the burglars who entered the jewelry store of L. F. Hussander, at Michigan and North Clark streets, Feb. 1, and, after attempting to rob the place, fired at Mr. Hussander, pleaded guilty in Judge Baker's court yesterday. Frazier was sentenced to eight and Craig to four years in the penitentiary.

### SALVATION ARMY FESTIVAL.

**A Parade Is Followed by a Crowded Meeting—The Exercises.**

A Salvation Army parade brought up at 8 o'clock last evening at the First M. E. Church. Both audience-room and gallery were crowded. The occasion was a general meeting of the fifteen divisions of the city and the first appearance of the newly-organized Northwestern Division band, composed of twenty-five members, which is to start soon on a 3,000-mile tour throughout the Northwest. Brig.-Gen. Fielding announced the opening of the meeting with a song, which was sung with fervor. Capts. Neal and Howells led in prayer, and Lieut. Johnson sang a solo, accompanying herself upon the guitar. Father Bowen, the first Chicago convert, told the story of his conversion six years ago. B. F. Jacobs' address was received with applause. He was given a vote of thanks and invited to speak again.

Brigadier Fielding made a short address in which he spoke of the growth of the army and the work to be accomplished by the four months' tour of the Northwest, during which over 50 cities will be visited and more than 300 meetings held.

All joined in singing "To the Cross," and then the cornet band formed in a semicircle before the altar and received their commissions, which were from Barrington Booth, Commissioner-at-Large of the Salvation forces in the United States, and were read by Brigadier Fielding.

When the army returns it will take up its headquarters at Lake and Paulina streets, Cassell's Hall having been rented for a year. The meeting closed by singing of the doxology.

### "GOOD" INDIANS IN CHICAGO.

**Standing Bear, a Sioux Chief, Lectures in a Baptist Church.**

Standing Bear, a "good" Sioux chief, aided by Henry Hunter, an Indian interpreter, delivered a short lecture last night at the Fourteenth Street and Wabash Avenue Baptist Church. Seven Indian braves, four squaws, and one papoose occupied the pulpit bench and divided the attention of the audience with the speaker. They were Henry Hunter, Spotted Horse, Red Bird, Sioux Chief, Yellow Woods, Shield, and Poor Dog, braves, and Eagle Woman, Antelope, Emma, and Emma's Mother, squaws. The papoose rejoiced in the name of Straight Pole.

The Rev. O. A. Merry presided, and in opening his remarks he said he desired the foreigners present to note carefully the only specimens of the real American in Chicago. Standing Bear's remarks were confined principally to a story of his conversion from a bad Indian to a good Indian without going through the metamorphosis considered necessary on the frontier. He was leading his people to be good and just. Poor Dog, who has become a good Catholic since he left the warpath, also told how he had changed his occupation from gathering annual harvests of scalps to that of a meek and lowly follower of the Lord.

After two songs by the Indians Miss Sickles, who has been a teacher for some years at Pine Ridge Agency, told in a modest way of the work done to civilize the Indians.

Standing Bear is quite a noted Sioux. He was a chief and took part in the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn in 1876. During the recent Indian outbreaks in the Bad Lands he was on the side of the whites.

### TO BUILD AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

**A Line Projected to Connect Harvey's Illinois Central and Grand Trunk Depots.**

The papers of incorporation for the Harvey Electric Water and Gas company were issued yesterday by the Secretary of State in Springfield. Horace H. Badger, Charles D. Stanwood, and W. G. Wanzer are named as incorporators and the capital stock is given as $150,000.

Mr. Stanwood, one of the incorporators, said yesterday that an electric street-car line would be built connecting the Grand Trunk and Illinois Central depots at Harvey, and that probably it would be extended west for some distance.

### GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

**Chicagoans Were Not at Fault.**

A dispatch from New York yesterday announced a big seizure of Parisian dresses consigned to Charles H. Lauer, an importer of that city, who has been placed under arrest for undervaluing the goods to the custom-house officials. The dispatch also said that part of the goods was intended for the following Chicago establishments: Marshall Field & Co.; F. Blaney, No. 1224 Michigan avenue; E. Lorden, No. 1409 Michigan avenue; Mehlnah, No. 1519 Michigan avenue; J. G. Weeks, No. 1521 Michigan avenue. The above firms were seen yesterday and said that the goods seized were not made up dresses, but were uncut silks, satins, crêpes, and worsteds which were to be made up here for the city trade. Mr. Peck of Marshall Field & Co. said that their order with Lauer had been countermanded as the goods had not been received by March 15, the contract time for their delivery. All of the above firms disclaimed any knowledge of the alleged undervaluation practiced by Lauer and said that they had merely employed him as an agent through which to do business with various foreign firms in imported goods.

Special Agent Scanlan of the Treasury Department has been coöperating with the New York government authorities in unearthing the fraud in connection with seizure of the goods. The invoices of the shipments to Marshall Field & Co. and the Michigan avenue milliners were easily secured and sent to New York and the seizures made.

**To Give the Department More Power.**

According to the grain-inspection officials there is some misunderstanding about the objects of the bill recently introduced at Springfield relating to the responsibility of grain inspectors for damages due to mistakes in grading. A number of the receivers seem to think that there is some intention on the part of the Grain Inspection Department to shirk responsibility. This the grain inspectors say is altogether wrong. Under the law as it stood a claimant for damages growing out of improper grading was obliged to go to law to recover from the inspector who made the mistake. The object of the new law, they say, is to give the Inspection Department the power to see to the claim at once, provided the claim is considered just, and then to recover from the inspector by a suit.

**Collier Goes Back to Jail.**

Frank Collier went back to jail yesterday afternoon. When Judge Scales allowed J. D. Martin to take care of him he stipulated that the man should be kept quiet. But bright and early yesterday morning Collier was down-town. Judge Scales heard of it and promptly recommitted him to jail. Collier spent some time around the City Hall but before noon he went into the County Building. He was arrested by two bailiffs and at once applied to Judge McConnell for a writ of habeas corpus. He applied in succession to all the judges in court. In Judge Driggs' room he grew noisy and was taken to jail on the County Court's order.

**Captured a Michigan Criminal.**

Harry Stewart, who is wanted in Allegan County, Michigan, on a dozen charges of housebreaking, was arrested in this city today by Officer Lewinsohn after a hard chase. A few days ago Stewart was arrested in Allegan County by Sheriff John Strabing, but succeeded in making his escape. Yesterday afternoon Lewinsohn saw Stewart on the deck of the propeller Carter as the vessel was passing Main street. The officer ran along the dock all the way to Western avenue before he was able to board the vessel and arrest his man. Stewart will accompany Sheriff Strabing back to Allegan County without requisition papers.

**Suicide Feared.**

Frank Martin, aged 50, a shipcarpenter living with a married daughter at No. 308 West Madison street, has been missing from home since last Saturday morning. Martin had been sick with typhoid-fever for several months and was despondent. His relatives fear that he has committed suicide.

**Missing Peter Smith.**

Peter Smith, residing at No. 1842 North Ashland avenue, has been missing since Wednesday morning. He had been employed setting trees for J. Russell in Wilmette. Wednesday he came to Chicago to prosecute a lawsuit, and has not returned.

**Warne—Nickerson.**

Miss Emma J. Nickerson and Mr. George Warne were married at 8 o'clock last night at the residence of the bride, No. 1351 Michigan avenue, Dr. H. W. Thomas officiating. Only relatives and immediate friends of the bride and groom were present. They will be at home at No. 1351 Michigan avenue after May 15.

**O'Brien's Case Continued.**

The case of William O'Brien, the Desplaines street Police Court bailiff, was continued yesterday to May 9. Capt. Hayes and Inspector Hathaway of the Desplaines street police deny the statement that they have released prisoners for money. O'Brien denied having made any such statement.

**Sickness, Despondency, and Death.**

Herman Brenner, a salesman for William Mathai & Son, liquor dealers at No. 5 Gurley street, committed suicide by hanging at his home, No. 215 Dayton street, yesterday morning. Sickness and despondency are supposed to be the cause. He leaves a wife and three children.

**His Neck Was Broken.**

Thomas Olson, employed at the Chicago Hardware Manufacturing company's works, No. 42 Huron street, was killed by an elevator striking his head and breaking his neck yesterday morning. He lived with his family at No. 249 Noble street.

**Items.**

Preliminaries were arranged yesterday for the production of "Beauty and the Beast" at the children's carnival to be held at the Auditorium in June.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand Pacific was Stafford Northcote of North Dakota, son of the late Sir Stafford Northcote, Earl of Iddesleigh, the prominent English statesman.

The funeral of Mrs. Bjornsen and the baby of Gust. Swansen, the two persons burned in the recent West Chicago avenue fire, took place yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Bjornsen was buried at Mount Olive and the child at Rosehill.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 65°; 9 a. m., 70°; 10 a. m., 72°; 11 a. m., 71°; 12 m., 69°; 1 p. m., 65°; 3 p. m., 67°; 6 p. m., 70°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.30; 6 p. m., 29.35.

# WEDDING IN LAKE VIEW.

RICHARD B. FULLER AND MISS CAROLINE W. ANDREWS MARRIED.

**Ceremony Performed at St. Peter's Church—Marriage of Charles W. Leeming and Miss Grace Pardridge at No. 2808 Prairie Avenue—Ohio Society Meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel—Officers Elected—Paper Read Before the Single Tax Club—Other Social Matters.**

St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Lake View was yesterday the scene of a pretty wedding, it being that of Miss Caroline Wolcott Andrews, daughter of Mrs. Martin Andrews, and Mr. Richard Buckmister Fuller of Boston, Mass. The church was profusely and tastefully decorated. Palms and potted plants filled the chancel and window casements, and on the altar were large bunches of white marguerites and ferns. A white satin ribbon was stretched down the center aisle, fastened with large bunches of the same flowers.

At 12 o'clock the bridal party entered, preceded by the surpliced choir singing a marriage hymn. The ushers, who walked first, were Mr. E. W. Atkinson, Mr. Frederick Nichols, Mr. Robert F. Simms, Mr. William P. Hunt Jr., all of Boston, and Mr. William Burrey. They were followed by two little nieces of the bride, Miss Ethel King and Miss Margery King. The bride entered with her brother, Mr. Martin Andrews, and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Fredrick M. Stone of Boston. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Edsall, rector of the church. The bride wore a gown of soft white crêpe, made with a full sweeping train, high bodice, and long, full sleeves. A girdle of pearls was fastened about the waist and she wore a collar of the same. Her veil was of tulle, fastened with lilies of the valley, and she carried a bouquet of the same flowers. The little bridemaids were dressed alike, in gowns of pink mousseline de soie, trimmed with apple-blossoms, large white hats, trimmed with the same, and carried large baskets filled with pink roses.

Following the ceremony a small wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Rockwell King, No. 63 Hawthorne place. The house was prettily adorned with a profusion of spring flowers and festoons of smilax. The table had a large center piece of yellow tulips and ferns. In the landing above a mandolin orchestra played during the afternoon. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller left later in the afternoon for the East, where they will make their future home.

**Leeming-Pardridge.**

The marriage of Miss Grace Pardridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Pardridge, and Mr. Charles W. Leeming was celebrated last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2808 Prairie avenue. The large house was elaborately decorated, pink and white being the prevailing colors. The arched window in the drawing-room was hung with a curtain of smilax caught by bunches of white roses and the same flowers were arranged in clusters at either side. At the opposite end of the room were garlands of pink roses and pyramids of potted palms.

The bridal party entered at 8 o'clock, a mandolin orchestra furnishing the music. The ushers were Mr. Frederick C. Pardridge and Mr. W. E. Pardridge, brothers of the bride, and the bridemaids were Miss Barrett and Miss Gallup. The bride entered alone and was immediately preceded by her little niece, Miss Blanche Price, dressed in pink and scattering pink roses. The groom and his brother, Mr. Frank Leeming, met the bride at the end of the room and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white amure silk, combined with embroidered mousseline de soie and made with slightly open bodice and long sleeves. Her veil was of tulle and her bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridemaids wore gowns of white mousseline de soie and carried La France roses.

After the ceremony an informal reception was held and a supper served. The table decorations were entirely pink and white. About 100 guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Leeming left late in the evening for a trip to Colorado.

**Ohio Society Meeting.**

Ohioans in large numbers attended the annual meeting of their Chicago society, held last night at the Grand Pacific. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed a prosperous condition, with 158 members on the roster. The report of the former dwelt in words of praise and regret on the one death during the year, that of Gen. R. W. Smith.

The question of permanent headquarters was discussed and a committee appointed to take the matter in charge. The regular ticket was elected without opposition, as follows:

President, Leroy D. Thoman; Vice-Presidents, C. E. Bliven, L. B. Mantonya, A. H. Massey, George Warkins, William A. Ewing, H. M. Smith, D. W. Mills, H. D. Overdier, and G. W. Anderson; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Joseph Medill, William Penn Nixon, A. F. Seeberger, J. B. Leake, and John B. Drake; Secretary, Dr. Liston H. Montgomery; Treasurer, Samuel Parker; Trustees, J. T. Shayne, C. D. Blank, G. P. Jones, E. S. Jennison, A. J. Harding, A. J. Miksch, Addison Ballard, H. J. Bohn, and J. P. Elliott.

**Entertainment at the Tremont.**

Miss Jessie Hulbert, assisted by her sisters, Misses Leila and Julia Hulbert, entertained her friends at the Tremont House last night. There was dancing in the dining-room until 11 o'clock, and at that hour refreshments were served in the ladies' ordinary. The parlors, the dining-room, and the ladies' ordinary had been prettily decorated with flowers, and the orchestra was hidden behind a bank of ferns.

Among those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. Barrel, | Ed Camp, | Cady Jordan. |
| Schuman, | | |
| Misses— | | |
| Belle Pinkerton, | F. Bingham. | Susie Adams, |
| Gertrude Adams, | Blanche Arnold, | Stella Hahn, |
| Susie Goodlow, | Alice Burkhart, | Hattie Robinson, |
| Tenie Tempieton, | Eveline Brooks, | Helen Coffin. |
| Florence Cook, | Jennie Gardner, | |
| Messrs— | | |
| Carleton Elmes, | Ed Kirkland, | Ed Pierce, |
| Harry Baldwin, | Percy Baldwin, | Earl Parcells, |
| Paul Parcells, | William Camp, | Earl Smith. |
| Harry Goble. | | |

**Before the Single-Tax Club.**

Joseph F. Ripley read an admirable paper before last night's meeting of the Single-Tax Club, the central idea of which was that liberty is essential to progress. He held that all progress in art, science, and commerce had resulted from liberty and not from restraint; that the abolition of landlordism would result in restoring men to their natural rights and inaugurate the era of absolute freedom in production, exchange, and individual development.

A committee was appointed to secure permanent headquarters, not only as a meeting place, but also as a business office, from which single-tax literature may be disseminated.

**Tendered a Reception.**

A reception was tendered Mrs. Annie Myers Sergal and Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright of the New York *World* by the Illinois Woman's Press Association at the Palmer House last night. Mrs. Sergel, whose husband is noted as the original publisher of the "Kreutzer Sonata," is in Chicago en route home from her wedding trip to Australia.

**Reception to the Pupils.**

A musical reception was given to the pupils of Prof. W. W. Dresden by Mrs. O. J. Price at her residence, No. 538 West Adams street, last night. Mrs. Price was assisted by Mrs. Emma Fick, Mrs. George Cobb, and Miss Dollie Fick. A musical program was followed by dancing and refreshments.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

| | Age. |
|---|---|
| S. Carey, Wildman, Annette L. Beams | 42—26 |
| M. H. Devine, Mollie E. Jackson | 35—27 |
| Clarence Walsh, Marie Hennessy | 31—29 |
| John H. Knight, Minnie Netnagle | 23—20 |
| Patrick M. McCaffrey, Maggie Prior | 24—23 |
| Benjamin F. Colby, Mary L. Demming | 34—33 |
| Adolf Hauth, Wilhelmine Klopp | 31—30 |
| John H. Stiffen, Julia Gahlen | 26—24 |
| Simon Brufka, Anna Landkammer | 28—23 |
| William C. Richardson, Mary K. Colicoby | 27—23 |
| Otto Groth, Mary Block | 26—22 |
| Oscar Ludstrom, Amanda Anderson | 27—23 |
| G. J. Reindel, Detroit, Mich., E. Zopf, same | 27—23 |
| Thomas Sweeney, Bridget English | 31—29 |
| Karl Zwack, Mary Reineke | 27—23 |
| William J. Creager, Lillian E. Fowler | 27—22 |
| John Hirtz, Ruth L. Sais | 27—22 |
| Henry Befenning, Carrie Schoeneck | 29—23 |
| Harry Daily, New York, Maggie Bender, same | 29—23 |
| T. L. Laso, Evanston, Lena Butzer, same | 27—23 |
| Francis J. Nixon, Kittie Hettner | 27—23 |
| Christian Larsen, Valborg Williams | 31—30 |
| John Floss Jr., Henrietta Spurr | 21—19 |
| H. Josef Jesyka, Katarzyna Jaroszka | 31—30 |
| William H. Purdy, Denie Evenhuis | 31—30 |
| Max Cohen, Rose Nissenbaum | 29—21 |
| F. Pawlaski, Hammond, Ind., B. Chajnacka | 30—21 |
| Oscar Swenson, Hanna M. O'Keefe | 31—30 |
| John T. Carlisle, May Clarke | 27—23 |
| Frank Klein, Mary Podewin | 31—30 |
| Charles Crompton, Annie Dawson | 31—30 |
| Charles L. Couvreitte, Mary J. McDonald | 41—30 |
| George B. Warne, Emma J. Nickerson | 31—30 |
| Theodore O. Hilbourn, Charlotte J. Anderson | 24—22 |
| Bernard J. Farrell, Anzie S. McDermott | 21—21 |
| G. Palmquist, Mamie

# The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MONTJOIE COMMANDERY NO. 53, K. T.—Members are notified to assemble at our asylum at 1:30 p. m. Friday, May 1, to attend the funeral of our late Frater, Sir Henry J. Milligan. Sir Knights of other commanderies are invited to join with us.

G. O. TAYLOR, E. C.
JOHN HASTURY, Recorder.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1891.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 98¾, which is equal to a shade less than 76 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE internal revenue receipts of the United States for the first nine months of the current fiscal year are greater by $7,000,000 than for the same time twelve months previously, and considerably in excess of the estimates. If the same rate be kept up to the end the receipts of the fiscal year will exceed $150,000,000 for the first time in two decades. For the year ending with last June the total was $142,500,000, against $130,800,000 for 1889.

THE people who want to tax everything in the shape of certificates on indebtedness may be commended to turn their attention to baggage checks on the railroad. These are evidences of the right to claim possession of property just as much as is a document called a mortgage. The baggage check is worth to the holder fully as much as is the trunk or other article which is handed in at the office in exchange for it, and there is as much reason in taxing the check as if it were a trunk as there is for taxing the piece of paper a creditor has received from the borrower. The advocates of double taxation are foolish to neglect the trunk checks.

AN important test of the efficiency of dynamite guns will soon be made in Chesapeake Bay, the results of which will be waited for with great interest. Thus far no dynamite has been used in the guns of the cruiser Vesuvius, guncotton being the only explosive used in testing them. In the forthcoming tests ordered by Secretary Tracy, however, dynamite will be used, and on the results obtained will depend not only the effectiveness of the guns themselves but the degree of safety with which dynamite can be fired from them. Should the test prove successful a second dynamite cruiser similar to the Vesuvius at once will be constructed. The latter having satisfied all conditions as to speed, the only condition now left is the efficiency of its armament.

AN important scheme of irrigation ditches and water storage reservoirs is to be undertaken in the Miembres Valley in the southwestern part of New Mexico, by the Rio Grande Irrigation and Colonization company, an organization of New England capitalists. A peculiar feature of this valley is that the Miembres River itself runs underground for a considerable part of the way on its route from the mountains to the Rio Grande in Mexico. Its route, however, is well known, and water can be obtained easily at the depth of a few feet. Dams can be erected on the bed rock and the flow of water thus can be checked. The enterprise is said to be perfectly practicable and it is claimed that an immense area of land thus can be irrigated.

THE appointment of Maj. McClaughry as Superintendent of Police is one of the most significant events of the new administration. It will place at the head of the Chicago police force a man of supreme executive ability, a strict disciplinarian, and a man who knows by long experience the criminal element and how to manage it. Better still, he has not been identified with municipal politics and is therefore just the man to carry out the Mayor's promise to divorce the police from politics. It is stated that the Major's nomination will be confirmed by the Aldermen without opposition. This is as it should be. No man should be opposed until he has had a trial and failed. Fortunately there will be no such contingency in Maj. McClaughry's case.

MAYOR WASHBURNE has made no mistake in the appointment of Franz Amberg as City Collector. There was needed for this important position a man of good address, first-class ability, and strict integrity; and for many reasons a West-Side German was preferable. Mr. Amberg meets every one of these requirements and nicely fills the bill. He has been City Clerk for the last two years, in which capacity he has given universal satisfaction. He will give the same satisfaction in his new position of City Collector, and his appointment will be specially welcome to all classes of German citizens. The Mayor has looked the ground over very carefully and made an admirable choice. He could not have done better. Even the Democratic organs consider it a wise move.

THE New York market continues strong and active. Transactions are not so active on the Chicago Exchange as they have been, but prices are well maintained and in some cases show fractional advances. No change was made in the Bank of England rate yesterday. New York exchange was strong at 40 to 50 cents premium. Sterling rates were unchanged.—The Chicago produce markets ruled higher, with a rather smaller volume of business than usual. Wheat found a good many buyers among the "shorts" who were influenced by the disposal of the Hutchinson business, and the market showed an advance in the face of generally bearish news. Corn was influenced by the continued activity of the cash demand. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed ⅜ cent higher, corn ¾ cent higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, cash rye and barley steady, flax easy, July pork 10 cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, and ribs steady.

ALREADY the Mayor is wearied and disgusted with the crowd of officeseekers pouring in upon him. So onerous and overwhelming have they become that he has been obliged to institute a rigid system of office hours. After today he will attend strictly to official business from 9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m., which will leave him two hours for the patriots, which perhaps is two hours too much. In any event for four hours and a half he will be able to keep the mob out of his office and during the remaining two hours he can winnow out the crowd and turn them over to his assistants. The ex-Mayor frittered away his two years listening to bummers, officeseekers, and people who had no business in his office and with no good to himself as it turned out. Mr. Washburne will not make that mistake. He is determined to have plenty of time to transact his legitimate duties.

### REVISING THE CITY ELECTION LAW.

The Springfield dispatches state that yesterday three bills to amend the City Election law were introduced in the Senate and House, the former, and will be in the latter today. It is stated also that there is no opposition to them and that they will doubtless pass.

One of them, in some respects the most important, is to get rid of the clumsy provision regarding transfer certificates, which has kept thousands of persons from voting. In a city where there is as much moving around as there is here there are very many who will not take the trouble of traveling many miles to get one of these certificates from the old voting-place. By the proposed amendment the man who has moved from one precinct to another subsequent to registration registers in the new precinct just precisely as if doing so for the first time. He states that his name was on another registry-book, and the proper precautions will be taken to see that it is stricken off it.

A second bill contains several valuable provisions. It provides for a general registration on every even year instead of the Presidential year only. It also takes measures for a more effectual removal from the registry of the names of persons who have moved to another precinct or have died. Under the present system, with its quadrennial registration and its imperfect purging of the lists by judges and clerks, masses of dead wood accumulate. Names with nobody behind them are piled up on the registries and are used by repeaters. Hereafter, if this bill passes, clerks will have to visit every place mentioned in the registry and see if the persons set down as living there actually do so. If not their names must come off.

The last day of registration is also brought one week nearer election day, being thus two weeks before it instead of three. The necessity for this change has been stated often by this paper, especially for intermediate registrations. The great length of time between registration and voting has been responsible for the absence of many names from the poll books. Another reform measure long advocated by this paper is also provided for. It is the making by the clerks of a separate list on which are set down the names of persons entitled to register, but who do not do so, to be turned over to the County Board and to be used first in selecting the names of persons to be drawn for jury duty. Those men who have refused to vote to dodge jury service will find that they gain nothing by their abstaining from public duties. Those who have had an undue share of the work thrown on them will be relieved from their burdens.

The third bill provides merely that clerks and judges may be selected from the ward instead of the precinct. The reason is that there are precincts where it is difficult to find competent men who will serve, while by drawing on other precincts in the same ward an abundance of good men can be had.

With the election law thus changed, and with the modifications suggested by the experience of nearly six years, it will be difficult to find room for improvement in it.

### A TRIUMPH FOR THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

The Louisiana Lottery gang at last has scored a triumph for itself, which it is to be hoped, however, will only be a temporary one. The Louisiana Supreme Court has decided the Lottery amendment case in its favor, the court standing three to two on the question.

A brief sketch of the points at issue may serve to show the injustice of this decision. It will be remembered that a constitutional amendment granting the company an extension of its franchise for twenty-five years, subject to ratification of the people, passed both Houses of the Legislature and was vetoed by the Governor. The House passed the amendment over the veto, but owing to the death of a Senator who favored the amendment and whose vote was needed the Senate refused to consider the veto on the ground that the Governor had no right to veto a constitutional amendment. The House thereupon reconsidered its action and the amendment was ordered sent to the Secretary of State with instructions to promulgate it. This he refused to do. The gang then applied to one of the lower courts for a mandamus to compel him to comply with the legislative instructions. The mandamus was refused and the case then was taken to the Supreme Court, which a few days ago overruled the decision of the lower court and issued a peremptory mandamus requiring him to promulgate the amendment within the legal time. An application will be made by the Secretary of State for a rehearing, but it unquestionably will be refused. This will bring the amendment before the people for acceptance or rejection, and a very bitter contest may be looked for.

There was reason to hope that the decision of the Supreme Court would have been otherwise than it was, though in the State itself the perfect satisfaction of the gang that it would obtain a decision in its favor was not an auspicious omen. It was on the contrary an indication of the strength and influence of the lottery sharks. Apart from the question whether the Executive had the power to prevent the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people there were evidences of forgery and manipulation of the records of the two Houses of the Legislature which could not be explained away. It was established beyond question that while the journals were in the printers' hands certain pages were removed and others substituted in their places, but this seems to have cut no figure with a majority of the Supreme Judges, though it induced the Judge of the lower court, who was a friend of the lottery, to refuse the mandamus. The only hope now lies in the honesty and virtue of the people of Louisiana, who next April will be called upon to pronounce their decision. If they indorse it the octopus will fasten its grip upon that State for another quarter of a century and Louisiana will enjoy the unenviable reputation of being the only State in the Union that encourages lottery gambling. It goes without saying that the gang is looking forward hopefully to a decision in its interest by the United States Supreme Court next October which shall pronounce the recent legislation of Congress forbidding transportation of lottery matter in the mails as unconstitutional. Should such a disaster occur the lottery sharks will once more reëstablish their gambling concern with all its old privileges, among them the right to debauch public sentiment and spread the evil all over the country. If, however, the people of Louisiana are true to the principles of common honesty and have any regard for the good name of their State they will squelch the gamblers at home, in which case there will be an end of their iniquitous concern, as they cannot get a foothold for it in any other State. If they fail Louisiana will then be the only State in the Union ready to protect and encourage this great evil. In that case the other States must stand ready to protect themselves.

### SEWAGE "DUMPING" NONSENSE.

After Judge Prendergast had finished his speech before the legislative committees in favor of certain amendments to the Sanitary Drainage law he was replied to by Mr. Garnsey of Joliet, who objected to removing any of its impracticable provisions. He said:

In my opinion the amendment proposed by the Chicago people is nothing more nor less than an attempt to get over the contract of building any channel, but is to give the City of Chicago the right to use the Illinois and Michigan Canal as an outlet for its sewage. It gives the right to this Drainage Board to turn into the Illinois and Michigan Canal, for such purpose as it sees fit, anything and everything. The people of the valley have no ill-feeling for Chicago. They do not want Chicago sewage dumped upon them.

It is by such grossly unfair perversions of fact that members living off the line of the valley are misled and their minds prejudiced. "The valley people do not want Chicago sewage dumped upon them," he says. Who is proposing to "dump" sewage on them? The sewage of Chicago for 21 years has flowed through the canal into the Desplaines at Lockport and along that stream within its banks it has passed into the Illinois, and, becoming oxidized in the course of its movement, has nearly all disappeared from the river by the time Peoria is reached. Garnsey's expression conveys the idea that Chicago pumps its sewage into scows, tows them down into the valley; then pumps the contents of the scows into cart or wagon beds, and hauls them out into the valley towns and "dumps" the contents on the streets and alleys. If this sort of "dumping" were practiced on the valley people Garnsey would be fully justified in denouncing the "dumpage" and resisting its continuance. And yet he conveyed to his hearers that Chicago wanted to have the act so amended that it might have the privilege hereafter of collecting its sewage and "dumping it on the valley people"; whereas what Chicago really asks the privilege of doing is to construct a great water channel, which will mix six to eight times more pure lake water with its sewage and quietly let it flow down the Illinois River within its banks, creating no offense to eye or nose of any human being. The Chicago sewage, mixed with perhaps twenty times its quantity of lake water, now flows within the river's banks and has flowed since 1870, and not a pint of it has ever been "dumped" on anybody. How are the valley people to be injured or "ruined," as Means says, by diluting this sewage 800 per cent more with pure lake water, as Chicago proposes, and letting it—thus freed of all odor or offensiveness—flow within the banks of the Illinois River until all trace of sewage ceases to exist by nature's process of purification? Would it not have been more honest, fair, and Christian-like if Mr. Garnsey had told the truth instead of making dishonest and untrue statements about Chicago "wanting to dump its sewage on the valley people"?

### NOT THAT KIND OF RECIPROCITY.

At the opening of the Dominion Parliament yesterday the Governor-General in his "speech from the throne" said:

My advisers, availing themselves of opportunities which were presented in the closing months of last year, caused the United States to be reminded of the willingness of the Government of Canada to join in making efforts for the extension and development of trade between the Republic and the Dominion, as well as for the friendly adjustment of those matters of international character which remain unsettled. I am pleased to say that those representations have resulted in an assurance that in October next the Government of the United States will be prepared to enter on a conference to consider the best means of arriving at a practical solution of these important questions. Papers relating to these subjects will be laid before you.

This is stated with due caution, but in other quarters Canadian officials are not talking with a corresponding caution. The Premier of British Columbia in an interview yesterday said:

As your next-door neighbor we want reciprocity, but no unrestricted reciprocity. We want it as regards raw materials. We are opposed to unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union, which latter we believe would lead to political union, which we emphatically oppose. We believe we have material to build up as great a country as yours and want friendly rivalry. If your President honors us with a visit we promise him a hearty welcome. I see much in the United States to admire, but nothing to covet. You have achieved nothing in the way of national success that we cannot achieve.

If this is what the Canadians want, if they intend to secure a reciprocity which will admit their raw materials here and shut out our manufactures there, what object is to be gained by the conference next October of which the Governor-General speaks? They might as well save themselves the trouble and expense of coming to the conference. Secretary Blaine has already notified them that jug-handled reciprocity of that sort will not be entertained. If they have nothing better to offer the two tariffs will have to work against each other until they have. We can get along without the free admission of our manufactures just as long as they can without the free admission of their agricultural products.

### STATE CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

The views expressed by Mr. Stickney, the St. Paul magnate, in regard to State control of railroads will probably excite much criticism. His position is that the State has undoubtedly the sole right to open and build highways, and in three distinct classes of cases the courts have practically decided the railroad to be a highway. He says: "The best opinions and the soundest reasoning regard the construction of modern railways as a sovereign function, and when they are built by corporations the companies are exercising under a license a function and prerogative which belong exclusively to the State."

According to this construction of the law the State has a perfect right to interfere and regulate in the interests of its citizens not only for the construction and maintenance, with due regard to the comfort and safety of the people, but also to determine what are just and reasonable charges for service, and to compel the company to treat all its patrons on equal terms in proportion to the amount and real value of the service rendered. It has even the right to declare void its tacit contract with the company whenever the latter is found to be acting on a line of policy which is unduly selfish, being aimed rather at its own emolument than at the service of the community. These points have been made time and again by the granger advocates of railroad legislation and others, but the railroads have pronounced the doctrine to be not only revolutionary but incendiary in its character and tendencies. They have steadily denied the right of the State to interfere with them and their methods, except where the lines were built with the property of the people, and then have resisted such interference by every means in their power. They have all along acted on the theory that they had a right to make the traffic pay all the revenue it would bear without destruction of the business, and that they had equally a right to discriminate between different persons, places, and interests whenever they could obtain an advantage by doing so. They have rather taken the attitude of masters than of servants to the great public, ignored as much as possible the obligation to act as common carriers, and dictated where they ought to obey.

Hence it is truly refreshing, and may almost be called startling, to find the Chairman of the Board of Directors of one of the most influential among the railroad corporations taking the radical position that the State has an exclusive right to dictate and control. For that is what his language means. If the companies are simply exercising these powers under a license granted by the State, then the State has not only the right to supervise, but absolutely owes it as a duty to its citizens to see that the corporations do not abuse the powers confided to them for exercise. Having conceded so much, it will be no wonder if Mr. Stickney is found fault with in no measured terms by his brother magnates, and even called to account as a traitor in the camp who is giving aid and comfort to the common enemy.

### MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Senator Fuller's Mutual Savings Bank bill, now before the Legislature at Springfield, is designed to stimulate and encourage the habit of saving by persons who have small incomes. To this end it is drawn on the plan which has been found to operate to the decided advantage of depositors in sixteen other States of the Union, the list including Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri. The average savings deposits in those States is $49.30 per capita, and the total about $1,336,000,000, while the entire savings deposits in Illinois are only $14,000,000, being an average of but $3.69 per head.

The secret of this great difference is to be found in the fact that in the States named the savings depositors share in the profits of the business, while in Illinois they do not. The savings institutions in this State are conducted on the plan of making a profit for the stockholders, and the interest allowed is so much less than the legal rate that the owners of small sums are not thereby sufficiently encouraged to invest. They pay from 3 to 4 per cent on funds allowed to remain on deposit a specified time. On the mutual plan the bank is conducted by trustees for the benefit of the depositors, and the latter receive a share of the profits, in addition to the formally allowed interest. They are found in each of the States named to be abundantly protected by the safeguards which the law provides. The bank must be organized by not less than twelve prominent citizens, who become trustees and serve without pay, make by-laws, elect officers, and see that the funds are invested only as the law provides. Their written declaration that they will accept the trust and faithfully perform the duties of trustee is filed with the Auditor of State after having been approved by him, and that official has full power to correct abuses, including the right to say where these banks shall be established, which enables him to prevent undue interference with those already doing a savings bank business. The officials who handle the money are obliged to give bonds subject to approval by the Auditor and to be retained in his custody.

The best features of those laws have been included in the provisions of the bill for this State, in particular those which define the securities in which the money may be invested and prohibit dealing in personal property or loaning upon notes. There need be no question that these provisions will be found ample, and it is all the more desirable the bill should become a law, as we have no savings bank law in this State. About four years ago Illinois adopted an excellent mutual savings act, but as no provision was made for submitting it to a vote of the people it became inoperative. The savings banks now in existence in Illinois mostly do a mixed business, and no restriction is placed by law upon the character of their investments or the amount of any one's deposit. The people who patronize them have thus no special protection, and it is only natural that in its absence, with but a small allowance of earning power for their money, the people should place so little of their spare cash in the keeping of these institutions. It is probable that the total of savings deposits in this State would not now be far short of $200,000,000 if we had been for the last few years working under such a law as is proposed; in other words, that the deposits would be some fourteen times their present volume.

### THE TREASURY IS ALL RIGHT.

The New York *Bulletin* says it is the extreme of folly for public journals to talk of the possible bankruptcy of the Treasury. It says they cannot have the slightest apprehension that they are telling the truth, and it is exceedingly short-sighted policy to publish them with the partisan purpose to discredit the administration, because "the Treasury is certain to find a way out of its reported difficulties, and then people will either believe that miracles have been accomplished or else that certain newspapers deliberately deceived them."

This is all true, and it is a wonder the folly of the carpers is not more widely recognized, seeing it has so little foundation. The Treasury has now on hand about $142,000,000 gold in excess of the outstanding gold certificates, about $15,000,000 in silver not yet represented by certificates or notes, over $20,000,000 of fractional silver coin, and more than $28,000,000 deposited in banks. Thus it has available for various purposes a sum exceeding by more than $107,000,000 the amount of the so-called bullion fund kept for redemption of United States notes. Then, as THE TRIBUNE has previously stated, appropriations are expended slowly, the outlay often extending over several years, and some of the funds held against them are never disbursed at all, while the credit of the Postal Department account and the undistributed assets of failed national banks cannot be counted on as all to be drawn out, and the 5 per cent redemption fund is as near a permanent investment as anything can be. The different items of liability comprise fully $60,000,000, of which only a rash man would assert that half could be called for in any one month. Apart from all this the Treasury has on hand and instantly available more money than there is likely to be any occasion to use till some months have elapsed. Hence there is no present difficulty, and it is possible the increase of revenue resulting from great business activity, with perhaps a little care in deferring some expenditures, will carry the department over the next fiscal year without inconvenience.

It may be remembered that the Treasury has an extraordinary power to regulate its own disbursements in regard to time. In the absence of pinches it has not seldom reduced its payments in some months to less than half the average and in others increases them by 50 per cent. The following are specimens of disbursements for the months named, exclusive of premiums paid for bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| February, 1889 | $32,943,000 | April, 1890 | $29,234,000 |
| March, 1889 | 16,361,000 | June, 1890 | 14,642,000 |
| May, 1889 | 23,203,000 | November, 1890 | 42,570,000 |
| June, 1889 | 13,527,000 | December, 1890 | 19,979,000 |
| July, 1889 | 41,700,000 | February, 1891 | 31,725,000 |
| September, 1889 | 15,138,000 | | |

In case of a pinch it would be the easiest thing in the world to reduce the payments still further than the above cited minima. Clerks could be slow in passing accounts, and without even a hint by a superior to a subordinate a neglect to push them through could be made to effect a large reduction in the amount paid out for any particular month. Of course interest must be paid regularly, and the pensions now have to be paid quarterly, but these with the salaries of public officers constitute the great bulk of the payments that have to be made promptly. Most of the rest could be pushed over from one month to another if occasion required. It is not probable that any of this deferring will have to be resorted to, and the point is only mentioned for the purpose of showing that there is no real need for the intense solicitude which some of the Democrats have affected to feel lest the United States Treasury should not be able to meet its obligations. They need not worry over the situation, and it is absurd for them to manifest an anxiety they do not entertain except in the hope of thereby making capital for themselves at the expense of the Nation.

### MAKING $1,500 SALARIED ALDERMEN.

Representative Miller of this city is the author of a bill allowing Aldermen to fix their yearly pay at a rate not to exceed $1,500, and it has been reported back favorably by the Committee on Municipal Corporations. Senator Thiele of this city has also introduced a bill for the payment of a yearly salary of $1,000 to Chicago Aldermen, and its passage has been recommended.

The present provision of the city charter on this subject is as follows:

The Aldermen may receive such compensation for their services as shall be fixed by ordinance; provided, however, such compensation shall not exceed $3 to each Alderman for each meeting of the City Council actually attended by him, and no other compensation than for attendance upon such meetings shall be allowed to any Alderman for any services whatever.

Acting under this clause the Council has appropriated $15,000 "for salaries of Aldermen." Were the Thiele bill to pass it would have to appropriate $68,000; if the Miller bill, $102,000. The taxpayers would be called on to pay the larger sums, and what would they get in return? Absolutely nothing. Why should either of these bills pass? It is proper to pay men who are sent to Washington salaries, for they are away from home and business for three to eight or nine months in the year. But neither of these happens with the Alderman. The meetings of the Council are generally at night, and the slight interference with his business, if the Alderman have one, is offset fully by the $175 or $200 he draws yearly. The present pay, with the opportunity to make a good record and win public approval, suffices the honest Alderman. Nothing suffices the corrupt boodle Alderman.

If those bills proposed increase the pay to $5 per meeting the taxpayers might not seriously object, and that would be ample compensation for the time and services.

But if the pay were raised to $1,500 each boodler would pocket the cash, but would charge the corporations just as much for voting for their ordinances. The honest Aldermen would draw the larger sum, but would be no more efficient than they are now. The $1,500 salary would not tempt men of high qualifications to compete for seats in the Council. Only the honor would do that, and such men anyway would have no show in the tough wards. The professional politicians and the saloonkeepers would insist on keeping these fat jobs for themselves.

The House and Senate should kill these two bills. The Aldermen have not had the cheek to ask officially for their passage. The citizens certainly have not held mass-meetings and sent delegates to Springfield praying for higher pay for their Aldermen. There was no lack of candidates at the last election in spite of the low pay. In several wards there are always unseemly squabbles to get these positions, and it is charged that frauds were committed to secure them. Will the country members, on whom Chicago has to rely often for the protection of its interests against Chicago members, please see to it that these bills are sent to the legislative boneyard?

THE "Republican opposition to Maj. McClaughry" for the post of Chief of Police exists mostly in the fertile imagination of one or two Democratic editors.

THE Illinois Central management exhibits as much lake-frontery as ever.

A BALTIMORE grocer was fined $50 last week for giving away prizes with coffee. The suit was instigated, in all probability, by some customer who had tried the coffee.

HE [George Francis Train] is no slouch.—*New York Sun.*
Then his hat sometimes belies him.

A WONDERFUL story comes from Wilmington, Cal., to the effect that a procession of countless millions of toads passed through that place a few weeks ago. If it be true there is nothing wrong with the hop crop of California.

MR. CLEVELAND'S exact weight has not been made known to the public for some time, but the statement may be made without fear of contradiction that he is about as solid as ever for Cleveland in 1892.

A NEW book entitled "We Eat Too Much" is announced as about ready for the market. If all the waiters at the restaurants and hotels go on a strike it will be of no use to try to sell that book in Chicago.

THE New York papers assert that the "Jack the Ripper" of Gotham "is known." They ought to add the customary caution to the effect that he will "save himself" trouble by coming forward at once."

"THE man who pays his debts," says an old writer, "pays his way to obscurity," or words to that effect. Having paid his political debt to Mr. Cregier, therefore, the Hon. John M. Palmer very properly went into obscurity.

### IN A MINOR KEY.

**How He Made It Honest.**

A South Side man whose name may be given as Brown, because it is neither Jones nor Smith, has been in the habit of making a present of a silver dollar to his granddaughter every time her birthday came round. Yesterday the little girl passed another milestone in her life journey and her grandsire promised he would give her an honest dollar this time.

"The silver dollar, my child," he explained, "is worth only about 75 cents. If I should give you a silver certificate it would be worth just the same. A dollar greenback isn't money at all. It is only a promise to pay. And I can't give you a gold certificate for $1, because the United States Treasury has never issued such a certificate for a less sum than $5. I will get a gold dollar for you."

Full of grandfatherly pride and a determination not to let the monetary system of the country stand in the way of its gratification Mr. Brown started out to get the promised coin.

"Give me a gold dollar, please," he said to the cashier of the bank down-town where he kept his accounts, as he handed in a dollar in silver.

"Would be glad to oblige you, Mr. Brown," replied the cashier, "but there isn't a gold dollar in the bank."

He went to another banking-house where he was equally well acquainted, tendered the cashier a crisp $1 greenback, and asked for a gold dollar.

"Haven't seen one for three months," said the cashier.

Mr. Brown tried another bank. Handing over a $5 gold certificate he told the cashier he might give him a dollar in gold and the rest in silver or small bills.

The result was the same. The cashier would be happy to accommodate him, but he hadn't seen a gold dollar for so long that he had forgotten how it looked.

Grandfather Brown was getting somewhat worried, but he kept up the search until he had visited eight of the principal banks in the city and satisfied himself that there wasn't a gold dollar to be had. He related his troubles to several friends, and one of them finally told him he had once seen a coin of the desired denomination at a pawnbroker's shop on West Madison street.

"At a pawnbroker's?" exclaimed Mr. Brown. "If you ever saw a gold dollar at a pawnbroker's shop it wasn't an honest dollar. I draw the line at pawnbrokers, anyhow. I give it up. There isn't an honest dollar in Chicago."

Mr. Brown's granddaughter was standing at the gate when he went home yesterday evening.

"I'm waiting for my honest dollar, grandpa," she said.

"Here it is, Bessie," said Grandfather Brown, handing her $1.25 in silver. "Same thing, Bessie. Same thing."

**The Nature of the Meeting.**

Wife—"Abner, what do you mean by rigging yourself up in that style? I thought you said you were going to meeting."

Western Kansas Man (strapping a revolver about his waist and putting a bowie-knife into each bootleg)—"So I am, Hester. It's a meeting to discuss the removal of the county-seat. I'm going to take a few arguments along."

**Why Not?**

"Should actors marry?"
Why, of course.
How else could they ever
Get a divorce?

### PERSONALS.

Col. Ingersoll, who has been seriously ill with the grip, is recovering.

Editor Dana of the New York *Sun* is going to Europe again next week for a vacation of several months.

Mrs. Eaton, the President's sister, is improving rapidly at her North Bend home and is believed to be past all danger.

Horace Chilton, the unknown man who has been appointed United States Senator from Texas to succeed Reagan, is but 37 years old.

Anna Dickinson says she is going to bring Gen. Ben Butler face to face with some interesting letters at an early day. When Anna and Ben close in conflict 65,000,000 people will want to see the contest.

The Princess of Wales, who is an experienced photographer, has sent a large selection of her best productions to the great international exhibition to be opened next month in Vienna under the patronage of a fashionable club of amateur photographers, presided over by the Archduchess Maria Theresa.

The German Empress is to reside this year with her children at the schloss of Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, where Napoleon III. lived during the autumn of 1870. Wilhelmshohe, which was created by the Electors of Hesse, has long been known as the German Versailles, and the grounds are famous for their fountains.

Annie Besant has entirely renounced the Malthusian theory, and now says: "The great need of today is to strengthen the spiritual at the cost of the material, not the material at the cost of the spiritual: to encourage self-sacrifice; to dominate the lower self; to train the true human being, with all its endless capacities for progress. To this end self-repression must take the place of self-indulgence."

Archibald Forbes says he saw Count von Moltke only twice excited. The first time was on the evening of the battle at Gravelotte, when he announced to the King of Prussia (Kaiser Wilhelm I.) the change of fortune in favor of the Prussian arms. The second time was when Forbes himself was bearer to the Field Marshal of the news of the recovery of his nephew, who was expected to die. Tears of gratitude came into his eyes.

Josiah Quincy, the pompous Democratic leader of Boston, not long since left the State House for the City Hall, and was passing along a corridor of the latter edifice when two city laborers observed him. "Who's that, Pat?" inquired one of them. "That? What that's Josiah Quincy." "And who's Josiah Quincy?" "Mike, I never saw the likes o' you. Did ye never hear o' young Josiah Quincy? Why, he's—he's the grandson of the statue out in the yard there."

McHale, the able Minnesota legislator who was the father of the Anti-Tights bill, is said to be the most utterly crushed man in the United States, excepting, perhaps, Mr. Ingalls. The people of his own State, of every sex and condition in life, have apparently conspired to make life a burden to him, and they have succeeded to a remarkable degree. He does not dare to tie his horse to a hitching-post but some fellows come along and incase the animal's legs in old trousers. When the girls meet him on the street they giggle. If he orders a meal in a restaurant the chicken's legs will be brought to him wrapped in paper.

### IS HE IN IT?

New York *World* (Dem.): It will save the party of the people a world of trouble to have only Benjamin Harrison to beat instead of the really strong man, Blaine.

Washington special to the Philadelphia *Press:* It is thought here that these reports are only a part of a concerted effort to force Mr. Blaine into a false position.

New York *Continent:* Which is it going to be—Harrison or Blaine? That is an interesting question, and the answer to it depends largely upon the latter gentleman himself.

Boston *Herald:* Mr. Blaine could have had his party's nomination in 1888, and can probably have it in 1892. There are different reasons given for his declining it, but this seems to us the fact in both cases.

Cleveland *Leader:* Should he make such a declaration as it is said he is about to make it will be accepted in good faith, but from present appearance it will not prevent a great deal of enthusiastic cheering for him in the next National Republican convention.

Boston *Traveller:* Mr. Blaine is the great American favorite; indeed, outside Italy, he seems to be almost the world's favorite, and it would be a mistake for him to allow himself to be dragged through a Presidential campaign. It is better for him, for the party, for the country, and for the world, that he reserve his strength for the solution of problems that need his wisdom and discretion.

Washington special to the New York *Press:* It can be stated upon the highest authority that a perfect understanding exists between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison as to 1892. Mrs. Blaine is opposed to her husband's taking the nomination, and it is believed that he will respect her wishes, unless an irresistible popular demand for him is made. If next year the President should announce privately or otherwise that he is a candidate the Blaine forces will go to the Republican convention and work for Harrison. Should, however, there be such a call for Mr. Blaine in 1892 as to make his nomination important to the party, and outweigh the Maine statesman's objections, Mr. Harrison will step aside and give way to Mr. Blaine. The President's friends predict that he will be renominated by acclamation.

### CALLED BACK.

Detroit *Free Press:* Is there any country which will put up with Blair?

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Alas! it is as was feared weeks ago, and the worst has come. China is at last even with us!

Philadelphia *Times:* This is hard luck indeed. We are not to be relieved of Blair after all. The Chinese will not have him. As nobody else wants him it is hard to tell what is to be done with Blair.

Minneapolis *Journal:* China has refused to receive Mr. Blair. They don't want our surplus population any more than we want theirs. But isn't there some other place Mr. Blaine can find to pay Mr. Blair $20,000 to go to?

New York *Sun:* The appointment of Mr. Blair was a mistake. Aside from the language he has used about the Chinese his appointment as minister to any country where the people are not as mad as a hatter would be ridiculous.

New York *Times:* It is not to be expected that this bitter experience will impress upon Blair the usefulness of reticence. If anything could do that he would no longer be Blair. It may, however, induce in him some salutary reflections.

Kansas City *Times:* The young Emperor of China does not propose to be talked to death if he can help it, and, as he believes that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," he is not willing to sacrifice himself for America's benefit. Grandma Blair will have to find a new job.

Toledo *Blade:* We doubt if the next minister, whoever he may be, will be at heart any less opposed to allowing Mongol hordes to overrun our country than is Mr. Blair. He was manly enough to be entirely frank and outspoken in his opposition, and he deserves honor at the hands of his fellow-countrymen because thereof.

### NO CARDS.

Minneapolis *Journal:* Mayor Washburne has ordered all the Chicago gambling-houses closed. It looks as though the Mayor had rolled a longer cigarette than he could smoke.

Muscatine *Journal:* Business is to be ruined in Chicago—that is, if it ruins business to enforce the laws. The new Republican Mayor has ordered the police to close every gambling-house in the city.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Hempstead Washburne has commenced his career as Mayor of Chicago well. He has ordered politics to be pulled out of the police force, and the police force to pull the gambling hells. Something must give way.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Mayor Washburne's first official act was to order that the Chicago gambling-houses be closed. He has undertaken a tremendous contract, but his intentions are good and the sports won't be able to scare him or "square" him.

Utica *Herald:* The first official act of Mayor Washburne of Chicago is to order the gambling-houses closed. This is likely to be done under the city's new Chief of Police, who was once in charge of the Joliet Penitentiary and knows what its accommodations are.

Memphis *Avalanche:* The first official act of Mayor Washburne was to order that all of the gambling-houses in Chicago be closed. A new broom sweeps clean. Other Mayors of other cities have issued similar orders on taking their chair, only to revoke them as the day of reelection approaches. Mayor Washburne may be an exception to the rule, but time alone can tell. There is no reason to believe that the gambling-houses of Chicago will not be in full operation when visitors to the World's Fair shall begin to stream into Chicago.

### MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Last evening's concert by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra offered much of interest. Schumann's first symphony, the first movement of the Beethoven concerto for violin, and Nicodé's "Faschingsbilder"—a work new to Chicago concertgoers—made the program one of the best of the week. The Schumann symphony was read with fine appreciation of its generally sunny character, emphasized by the few dark shadows it contains, and its high poetic beauty was revealed with splendid power. Mr. Max Bendix, by his playing of the movement from the Beethoven concerto, proved himself an artist of high accomplishments and a musician of unusual worth. His interpretation was broad and thoroughly artistic, while in the mechanical portion of his work he met every requirement with great ease. The tone he wins from his instrument is of exceptional purity, possesses warmth and life, and is true, smooth, and, although not large, of beautiful quality. Great refinement marks his playing, and is the most striking and most admirable feature in his work.

Nicodé's "Faschingsbilder" consists of four parts, entitled "Masked Procession," "Love's Confession," "A Peculiar Dream," and "Humoresque." The "Procession" is intermidably long, and although containing much that is brilliant and a bizarre effect in one part that is striking loses much by its great length. The "Love's Confession" should be termed a flirtation, for its light, trivial character portrays no deeper emotion than the passing infatuation of a carnival night. The "Dream" is peculiar, containing abrupt changes, transitions full of mystery, a bit from the love episode, and a mixture of all that had passed during the preceding scenes. The "Humoresquo" is brilliant, but contains little that is humorous. The entire work is showy and becomes wearisome, owing to its length.

Miss Jahn sang Elizabeth's entrance air from "Tannhäuser" with dramatic fire and better success than anything she has given during the week.

For tonight Mr. Thomas has arranged the following "request" program:

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| March, Slave | Tschaikowsky |
| Overture, Leonore, No. 3 | Beethoven |
| Hungarian Dances | Brahms |
| Scena and Aria, "Freyschutz" | Weber |

Miss Marie Jahn.

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## CAPT. VERNEY'S VILLAINY

### DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE SANCTIMONIOUS M. P.

**Further Evidence Connecting His Identity with "Wilson"—His Bail Increased to $75,000—The Relations Between the United States and Hayti Discussed in the French Senate—Closer Relations Between Austria and Germany—London Overrun with Alien Paupers.**

LONDON, April 30.—At the Bow Street Police Court today the trial of Capt. Edmund H. Verney, member of Parliament for North Buckinghamshire, charged with instigating the procuration of a governess, Miss Nellie Beckett, for immoral purposes, adjourned from Friday last, was continued.

The court-room was crowded with people of all classes, who were desirous of hearing the sensational testimony, which, it was expected, would be the feature of this day's hearing of this celebrated case.

Many letters signed "Wilson," the name which Capt. Verney is charged with assuming, were identified as being in Capt. Verney's handwriting.

The hall porter of a fashionable club testified to the fact that letters addressed to "Wilson" were duly forwarded at Capt. Verney's request to the latter's various addresses.

This testimony seemed to have considerable effect upon the friends of Capt. Verney who were present in court, and the prisoner's assurance seemed to be decidedly weakening. But this evidence had a mild effect in comparison with the great sensation which was caused in the police court when a woman named Louise Adeline, the keeper of a hotel situated in the Rue Lafitte, Paris, testified to the fact that Capt. Verney had called upon her on seven or eight different occasions and asked her to procure for him two or three girls, promising her one hundred francs if she succeeded. The witness added that in spite of the Captain's solicitations and the inducements which he held forth she positively refused to undertake the procuration referred to.

Mme. Adeline was positive in the affirmative replies she gave to all questions addressed to her as to her identification of Capt. Verney. The presiding magistrate, Sir John Bridge, closely questioned the witness on this point. One of the questions which the magistrate asked her was: "When Capt. Verney asked you to procure little girls did he give you information as to what purpose he desired them for?"

"Yes," replied Mme. Adeline, "he said that he wanted them in order to seduce them, and that they must be virtuous and chaste."

Mme. Adeline's last reply increased the sensation which her evidence had caused among those who thronged the court-room.

After some discussion between counsel as to the question of jurisdiction Capt. Verney was instructed to rise and was charged in the usual form with the offense of procuration, and was afterwards asked if he had anything to say in his own behalf as to why he should not be committed for trial. To this Verney replied, addressing Sir John Bridge in a clear, firm voice: "I understand, Sir John, that there is no power to deal with the case here. Therefore, I propose to say nothing today."

Capt. Verney was then held for trial. He was again released on bail, giving his personal bond in $50,000 and furnishing two bondsmen as securities for $12,500 each, a total bail of $75,000.

### WILL FORM CLOSER RELATIONS.

**Negotiations in Progress for Uniting the German and Austrian Railway Systems.**

BERLIN, April 30.—Baron Wettek, Under Secretary of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, has arrived here on a special mission from his government. His object is the unification of the German and Austrian railway systems by the enactment of common laws and the adoption of common regulations, especially as to the management of the lines, the tariffs for freight and passengers, timetables for through trains, etc. In the negotiations to be undertaken by Baron Wittek special attention will be devoted to the arrangement of military and strategic lines with a view to the rapid mobilization of troops in both countries. Politicians see most important results if this negotiation is carried to a successful conclusion. It will bind Germany and Austria in a closer union and insure the permanence and greatly increase the strength of the triple alliance.

### RUSSIAN JEWS IN LONDON.

**A Great Influx of Pauper Labor Caused by the Czar's Decree.**

LONDON, April 30.—The expulsion of Jews from Russia, which has reached its acme in the rigorous measures commanded by the Czar m St. Petersburg, is becoming a burning problem to the other European governments. Already, as a result of the wholesale and hurried emigration, there is in London a colony of Russian, Polish, and German Jews numbering 25,000 souls, and all these unfortunate people are working under wealthy "sweaters" for a mere subsistence. They are ignorant of the English language, and by this and their unfamiliar environment and utter lack of resources they are condemned to virtual slavery.

The naturally rapid increase of the race and the continual immigration will eventually compel the government to take positive measures of exclusion. Such a step will not be directed against the Jews, but will be actually a protection to them, and will simply prevent dire pauperism and abject slavery. Mr. Henry W. Howorth, Conservative member for South Salford, intends to move in the House of Commons a resolution to raise the fee for naturalization from £5 to £10. This would not in the least affect the aliens who are never in their lives in the possession of so much as 10 shillings, but the resolution will be likely to raise a debate on the subject, and a little ventilation may do some good.

### FRANCE'S FINGER IN THE PIE.

**M. Ribot Replies to an Interpellation Regarding Our Relations with Hayti.**

PARIS, April 30.—In the Senate today M. Ribot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to the interpellation of Senator Isaac in regard to Hayti, and particularly in regard to the significance of the dispatch of a United States squadron to Port au Prince, said that there could be no mistake in regard to the policy of France towards Hayti, adding: "We firmly desire to respect the independence of the Republic and to cause it to be respected by others. We have come to an entente with the United States in regard to the Mole St. Nicholas. The excitement is subsiding and the Washington Cabinet has withdrawn the United States squadron from Port au Prince." M. Ribot's remarks were greeted with applause, after which the matter was dropped.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—There is good authority for the statement that the Government of the United States has not had any negotiations whatever with the Government of France respecting Hayti and the acquisition of Mole St. Nicholas, as was indicated in the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies today. The squadron of evolution was not sent to Port-au-Prince with any intention of creating a naval demonstration. No effort was made by the representatives of the government to secure the use of Mole St. Nicholas by purchase or otherwise, but these efforts have resulted unsuccessfully.

### MAY DAY ON THE CONTINENT.

**Labor Demonstrations of Unprecedented Magnitude to Take Place.**

LONDON, April 30.—Collating and comparing a host of telegrams from every populous center in Western Europe, the almost unvarying tenor is that May day will pass without serious disorder. Everywhere the local powers have been armed so strongly as to convince the worst disposed that a pacific demonstration is advisable. But it would be wrong to infer that the labor demonstrations will be less memorable because orderly. A new and immense importance invests tomorrow's doings as having for the first time a strong and distinct international character. Throughout civilized Europe the proletariat mobilizes and gets in touch with the American movement. This world-wide unison is partly spontaneous and partly organized, and imparts significance and gravity to tomorrow's demonstration.

The manifestoes of the Socialist leaders in every country, while giving prominence to the eight hour cry, proclaim a battle for other points of the Socialist charter in plainer language than they ever used before. This flavor of revolutionary language frightens the public, keeps every government alert, and has caused extraordinary preparations to be made on a scale equal to what would be required if Europe was about to be transferred into a field of battle.

In Paris, as processions are forbidden, the Socialists will hold four mass-meetings. Petitions in favor of a work-day of eight hours will be presented to the authorities by delegates from provincial Socialist committees. The Anarchist organ, *Pere Pernard*, bluntly states tomorrow's plans. The Anarchists will wait for a chance row in the streets, and if one occurs they will join and will fight to kill or die. The government will rely chiefly upon the cavalry in the event of an émeute. Owing to the revolutionary groups acting separately the troops have been distributed throughout the city, and the main streets have been sanded to enable the cavalry to operate promptly. Public traffic will be kept open unless a row occurs.

#### Ridicule Baron Hirsch's Scheme.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 30.—The Conservative evening journals throw ridicule on Baron Hirsch's scheme for deportation of the destitute Hebrews of Europe. One paper predicts that the Baron will be known to posterity as a fellow-crank with Gen. Booth. The *St. James' Gazette* admits that there is much to approve in the idea of settling the Semitic question by inducing poor Jews to emigrate to distant countries, but says that there is no desire for the modern Israelite to wander forty years in the desert in pursuit of chimera. The scheme, declares the same paper, has little prospect of successful termination, though it is being cleverly boomed in the fashion of the day with such matters.

#### Dissipated His Estates.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 30.—The oft-told story of a degenerate and spendthrift son is repeated in the history of Count Manteuffel, son of the famous Baron, Gen. Manteuffel, well-nigh invincible in war and diplomacy. Following the usual devices of wayward youth, the Count recently became so heavily involved that he was no longer able even to pay the steward and domestics on his estates. The steward refused to quit his service unless settled with, and other complications ensued which finally resulted in the sequestration of the entire estate, which is now about to be sold at auction to satisfy the Count's creditors.

#### French Protectionists on Top.

PARIS, April 30.—M. Leon Say predicts a victory for the protectionist side in the debate on the customs in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 200. This is significant because M. Say is himself on the other side of the question. He declares, however, that he and his friends are not discouraged by the immediate prospect of defeat and that they will continue their fight against increased tariffs. He asserts that he is confident that after about two years of high tariffs the country will insist that the duties on raw materials be abolished.

#### Archæological Find in Prussia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 30.—During the progress of archæological research near Griefswald, Prussia, a large two-edged sword of peculiar construction has been unearthed. The find is considered of great historic value. The sword lay in the vicinity of what has been imagined to be the grave of ancient warriors, but explorations have up to the present time failed to disclose the existence of any skeletons thereabouts.

#### Italy Must Foot the Bill.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, April 30.—The municipal authorities of Rome have called upon the National Government to make good the damages from the recent explosion of the powder magazine at Pozzo Pantaleo. It is considered certain that King Humbert, who is anxious to retain the sympathy of the authorities and citizens of Rome, will see that the claims are allowed.

#### Italian Forgers in Limbo.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, April 30.—The Italian police have arrested twenty-five members of a gigantic association of forgers and circulators of spurious securities. The authorities state that they have proof to connect this lawless combination with the counterfeiting of national bonds and other securities to the amount of millions of lire. Additional important arrests are promised soon.

#### Minister Beltcheff's Murderer Caught.

VIENNA, April 30.—A Russian named Glikoff, alleged to be the man who, March 27, murdered M. Beltcheff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, was arrested today at Orsava in Servia. He made a confession and was sent across the frontier to Bulgaria. Rizoff, a Bulgarian refuge, who, it is alleged, threatened to assassinate M. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian Premier, has been arrested at Krajova in Roumania.

#### Manipuris Offer No Resistance.

MANIPUR, April 30.—The British troops found Manipur abandoned on their arrival, the natives having taken refuge in the jungles. The bodies of Commissioner Quinton and the members of his staff have been exhumed and will be reinterred Monday with military ceremonies. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the causes of the rebellion.

#### Married a Baron's Son.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 30.—The wedding today of George de Reuter, second son of Baron de Reuter, and Miss Maud Potter of Philadelphia, the only daughter of the late John Potter, took place at St. George's Church, Hanover square. Many fashionable people were present.

#### Transatlantic Steamer Ashore.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch from Kinsale just received here contains the information that a steamer belonging to some transatlantic line has gone ashore at Kinsale after showing signals of distress and blowing its foghorns. No details of the accident have yet been learned.

#### Papers in the New Orleans Case.

ROME, April 30.—Premier di Rudini laid upon the table in the Chamber of Deputies today the papers relating to the case of the Italians lynched in New Orleans. The papers will be distributed among the members Sunday.

#### Bismarck in the Lead.

BERLIN, April 30.—A supplementary ballot for a member of the Reichstag was held in the Geestemunde district today. Returns from fifty-five polling-places give the following figures: Bismarck, 6,798; Schmallfeldt, 4,718.

#### Flashes from Foreign Lands.

The French troops on the German frontier will be drilled in night maneuvers early in May.

Advices from Senegal state that Adrien Marie, the French painter, died there recently of yellow fever.

The Portuguese have occupied Massi Kesse. Upon the approach of the Portuguese the British settlers guarding the stores there left their posts.

The duty of the importation of foreign wheat into Portugal has been fixed at 10 reis a kilogram, and restrictions on the sale of wheat in the open market have been removed.

A cabinet crisis is imminent in Vienna. The Germans and the Conservatives are divided on the school question. Neither party has a majority and no reply to the speech from the throne can be voted.

#### Trying to Break the Strike at Scottdale.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 30.—The operators are freely using their most powerful weapon to break the struke, and are bringing carloads of men daily into the region. A complete résumé of the situation today shows twenty-four plants running under the sliding scale, embracing 2,567 ovens and 2,681 men. There were 160 cars of coke shipped from the region today. Late tonight an ugly break is reported at the Lippincott and Hostetter plants. Sheriff Clawson returned from those places with his deputies tonight, and reports that 600 old and new men will resume there in full in the morning.

#### Aid for the Chilean Rebels.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 30.—It is reported that the schooner Robert and Minnie is in Catalina Harbor loaded with arms and ammunition for the Chilean insurgents. The vessel arrived Saturday and has had no communication with the mainland. It is heavily laden. The schooner Robert and Minnie is an American vessel and is owned in San Francisco, having sailed from that port on the 23d inst., ostensibly for Eureka, on the northern coast of California.

#### Argentine's Shaky Financial Condition.

BUENOS AYRES, April 30.—Gold closed today at 250 per cent premium. The report of the examiners appointed to inquire into the affairs of the National Bank was published today and shows a most scandalous state of affairs. It has resulted in causing National Bank shares to fall ten points. It is understood that the disclosure made will be the death blow to State banks so far as the Argentine Republic is concerned.

#### Sunday-School Outing.

A meeting of West Side Sunday-school Superintendents was held at the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church last night to arrange for a "field day" for West Side scholars. It was agreed to give an outing to the members of the various schools on or about July 1. A special rate of two and a half cents will be made for the occasion by the West Division Street railway.

#### Greeted Their New Pastor.

A meeting was held at the Hyde Park Baptist Church last night to officially recognize the new pastor, the Rev. John Russell Gow, who recently received a call. The new pastor is from Bridgeport, Conn. Dr. P. S. Henson delivered the address of welcome.

#### Gen. Miles and Family in Good Health.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., April 30.—[Special.]—Gen. Miles and his family are in their usual health. None of them have been ill since their arrival at the Las Vegas hot springs.

## CAPTURED THE RIPPER.

### GOTHAM'S POLICE CONFIDENT THEY HAVE THE RIGHT MAN.

**Circumstantial Evidence of the Strongest Character to Prove the Prisoner's Guilt in Inspector Byrnes' Possession—Enormous Profits Made by the Sugar Trust in the Last Six Months—An Active Day's Business in Wall Street with Good Advances in the General List.**

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—At last, apparently the mystery attached to the horrible murder of the old woman in the East River Hotel a week ago is solved. The murderer, who appears to have been an imitator of the Whitechapel Jack the Ripper, is now in the hands of the police, and it is alleged that a chain of circumstantial evidence has been forged about him that will conclusively establish his guilt.

The prisoner is the much-talked-of Frenchy No. 1, the notorious consort of old and abandoned women, who was arrested last Friday. This man is the one who Mary Minteur, the housekeeper of the East River Hotel, has testified occupied Room 33, the one opposite the scene of the crime, on that night. Frenchy No. 1 also confessed Friday that he slept in Room 33.

Early in the evening of the day of the murder Carrie Brown was seen going into the hotel in company with a strange man. This man left the place before midnight. It is suggested that "Frenchy No. 1" then went to Carrie Brown's room; that they quarreled, and that the result of the row was the murder of the woman. The detectives, while investigating the murder, traced blood marks across the hall into the room No. 33. Upon further investigation of Room No. 33 the detectives found a chair and pillow saturated with blood. Upon the arrest of "Frenchy No. 1" an examination of his clothing showed that his shirt front bore marks of blood. It was also found that his shoulder had bloodmarks upon it, as though a bloody hand had been placed upon it.

Inspector Byrnes employed two expert chemists, and their examination of the blood on the shirt and clothing revealed that it was that of a human being.

### PROFITS OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

**Net Earnings of $4,000,000 in Six Months in the Monopoly's Coffers.**

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—The recent decline in American Sugar Refining company's shares is attributed to the fact that the Havemeyer interests sold out all their speculative holdings above 90 and desired to get the stock down so that they might buy again.

The company's earnings for the six months ending with June will not fall short of $4,000,000. This is at the rate of $8,000,000 for the year, and the most active season of industry is yet to come. On this basis the company, after paying $600,000 interest on the $10,000,000 of bonds which it proposes to issue and $175,000 as dividends on the $25,000,000 preferred stock, would have $5,650,000 to divide among holders of the $25,000,000 of common stock, or considerably more than 20 per cent.

### IT WAS A GOOD BULL MARKET.

**Liberal Buying from Abroad Causes a General Rise in Wall Street Securities.**

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—The Bank of England did not advance its discount rate after all, and our English cousins were free buyers of "Americans." Local traders for a time continued to "fight the rise." They declared that the foreign buying was merely "covering" by London speculators afraid to remain "short" during the three days on which their exchange will be closed, for, as May day is a regular bank holiday, the Capel court authorities have determined not to reopen their doors until Monday next. However, the reactionists were compelled to throw up the sponge. Whenever the market becomes active nowadays it advances.

There was a very considerable increase in the volume of transactions today, and the active stocks are on the average 1 per cent higher than last evening. National Cordage was the feature. With the single exception of St. Paul, it was the most active stock on the list. The official assurance that the dividends will be placed on a 12 per cent basis appears to incite investors. It closed at the top price, a net advance of 4 per cent. Among the specialties Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis sold at an advance of 5¾ per cent, and Rio Grande Western preferred at an advance of 3¾. Wheeling and Lake Erie common and preferred advanced 1¾ on moderate transactions.

The Villards showed unwonted strength, and Reading, which has until now been neglected, was more active than for a long time past, and spurted 1¾, reacting, however, ¾ from the highest. Reading bonds were notably active and buoyant. The fact that no gold was engaged for export by tomorrow's steamers tended to restore confidence, and the fact that all the stocks sold yesterday and the day before were so readily absorbed has convinced the traders that they are not in control of the market.

### WILL HELP FATHER IGNATIUS.

**Dr. De Costa Takes Sides with the Monk in the Crusade on Heber Newton.**

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—During the last two weeks the religious world hereabouts has been considerably interested in the persistence with which Father Ignatius has day by day been serving up on his spiritual toasting fork the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton. But the Episcopalian Benedictine now has an ally who outdoes him in belligerence. He not only scores Dr. Newton roundly, but he includes in his denunciations the conduct of affairs by the majority of the clergy and the diocesan authorities. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa has come to the monk's assistance and sends a letter of sympathy that is likely to prove "mighty interesting reading."

Aside from what he says in the letter Dr. De Costa said today that he was willing to be one of three Episcopalian clergymen to prefer charges against the Rev. Dr. Newton. Indications are not lacking that other clergymen will join him and the once-derided crusade of Ignatius take a new turn. Dr. De Costa also said that he supposed that the publication of his letter would "rouse the old-time bigotry and let loose the dogs of war on me as a heresy hunter." He added, however, that he was only acting from a stern and solemn sense of duty.

Father Ignatius expressed great gratification at the soundness of his correspondent's views and averred his willingness to drop out of the procession as soon as any one else would take up the cause for which he was contending. He said that the Episcopal Church would be split up if it abandoned its creed, and that such a calamity was what the teachings of men like the Rev. Dr. Newton was sure to lead to.

### GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**Two New Ventures in the Field of Daily Newspapers Being Discussed.**

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—There were rumors about town today of two new daily papers. One plan is to issue a morning edition of the *Daily News* and the other is to turn the *Sunday Mercury* into a daily. The names of a great newspaper manager and a marvelously successful editor are associated with the *Daily News* venture, and its backer is said to be a Bostonian who has already won a brilliant success with his own paper. The *Sunday Mercury* scheme has a political backing, and there is a good deal of money represented in the syndicate.

#### Nat Goodwin Sued on a Gambling Debt.

Comedian Nat Goodwin handed a check for $2,000 to Lyman Bullard, the gambler, during Christmas week of 1889, and now the machinery of the City Court is being used to make him regret it. He drew a check for that amount on the Garfield National Bank, payable to the order of L. A. Bullard, and the next day stopped payment on the check. Bullard managed to work it off on Alexander Newburger, a jeweler, in payment of a ball. Now Newburger has brought suit against the tricky Goodwin for the amount.

#### Better Place for Blaine's Nephew.

Col. Henry D. Stanwood, a nephew of Secretary James G. Blaine, has been nominated for promotion by Collector Erhardt to the place as Auditor made vacant by the recent resignation of C. L. Perry. The auditorship pays a salary of $5,000, an advance of $2,000 over Mr. Stanwood's present position.

#### Gotham Brevities.

Richard D. Young was found guilty in Paterson, N. J., today of conspiring to ruin the character of his wife so that he might be enabled to secure a divorce from her. Malano C. Richards, his clerk, who was implicated, was likewise convicted. The Judge deferred sentence for two weeks.

Mr. John Goddard presided at the meeting of the trunk line representatives today and afterward announced that an agreement had been reached which would end the rate war.

The jury in the $10,000 libel suit of the Rev. Charles McCarthy against William J. Innes, editor of the Spiritualistic paper, the *Celestial City*, brought in a verdict of $400 in favor of the plaintiff today.

It is understood that Jay Gould and the Equitable Life-Insurance company will take all the new 5 per cent collateral trust bonds of the Union Pacific that may be necessary to cancel the floating debt.

Miss Charlotte Coeymans Skinner was married to Count Albert de Foresta, First Secretary of the Italian Legation at the court of Spain, tonight. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan.

Assistant United States Appraiser Biglen is engaged in passing through the custom-house 500 tons of plush-making machinery from the mills of Smith and Kauffmann of Bradford, England, who are about to transfer their entire factory to the United States.

Few, if any, of the physicians in Brooklyn and New York believe that the Rev. Dr. George W. Bothwell, who inhaled a cork nearly two weeks ago, can recover. The way to get at it is to cut out a section of a rib or two, but that is an extremely dangerous operation.

### THE AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLE.

**Infallible Truth of Scripture—Given by Inspiration—Heretical Teachings of Prof Briggs.**

New York *Sun:* In the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, one of the committee to revise the "Westminster Confession," Prof. Briggs' "ideas are not at variance with any of the cardinal principles of our faith."

According to the *Christian Union*, representative of Congregationalism, which derives its system of doctrine from the same Calvinistic source, Prof. Briggs simply belongs to a school of thought in which he has as associates "a considerable portion of eminent theologians, both in our theological seminaries and pulpits." Hence, it argues, "the critics of that school," mindful of "the warning afforded by the result of the trial of Albert Barnes," "are afraid to put its foremost representative in the Presbyterian Church on trial for heresy, lest the result of the trial should be another division in the Church," and therefore they are trying to silence him by "processes of ecclesiastical lynch law."

These are two very interesting expressions of opinion. If what Dr. Johnson says is true it is high time that the "cardinal principles of our faith" should be restated in language very different from that employed in the Westminster Confession. That standard of faith declares that all the books contained in the Bible accepted by Protestants "are given by inspiration of God," and that their authority "dependeth not upon the testimony of any man or church, but wholly upon God (who is truth itself), the author thereof." It proclaims the "infallible truth" of Scripture and its "entire perfection." It pronounces both the Old Testament and the New Testament to have been "immediately inspired by God," and declares that "the infallible rule of interpretation of Scripture is the Scripture itself," and that the "Supreme Judge" of the truth of the "doctrines of men" "can be no other but the Holy Spirit speaking in the Scripture." It says that "a Christian believeth to be true whatsoever is revealed in the Word, for the authority of God himself speaking therein, and acteth differently upon that which each particular passage thereof containeth." Finally, under the laws for the government of the Presbyterian Church every candidate for the ministry is required solemnly to affirm that he believes "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice."

According to the usual rules of interpretation, these principles and declarations, in both letter and spirit, are directly contrary to the views of Dr. Briggs that the Scriptures contain many errors, and are only inspired as to the concept, or the general impression they make on the mind. Their language, being a human vehicle of expression, he treats as open to human imperfections, and their precise statements of fact as liable to error because of the limitations of human knowledge and apprehension. That seems to be about what he means. Is that the understanding of Biblical inspiration which we get from the Confession? A civil court would not so interpret the document if it were submitted to its adjudication. Dr. Briggs may be right; but if he is right, the Confession is plainly wrong; it teaches false doctrine, and must be rebuilded anew from the foundation.

The mass of the denomination seems to have drifted away from its old anchorage of faith, and the distinction between the present liberal and conservative parties is radical, while the rupture between the New School and the Old School of fifty years ago was superficial by comparison, and therefore easily healed as time went on. So fundamental is this present separation that, whatever is done with Prof. Briggs, it must eventually either break up Presbyterian unity or the party of revolution must triumph over all.

### MORE DARKEST AFRICA DWARFS.

**A New Race of Little People Found in the Ogowe Forests.**

At a recent meeting of the Paris Geographical Society a letter was read from M. Paul Crampel, the explorer of the Ogowe basin, giving an account of the Bayagas, a diminutive people who inhabit the great forests extending to the north of the Ogowe and are probably nearly related to the Wambuttis described by Stanley.

The Bayagas live scattered among the M'fangs, to whom their relation is one of semi-servitude. When a M'fang chief becomes powerful enough he surrounds himself with a band of these "Bohemians" of the forest. They become his hunters and ivory seekers. In return he supplies them with manioc and bananas. Changing their places of abode every four or five days the Bayagas are not able to cultivate the soil. They are great hunters; the elephant is their principal game, their sole weapon of attack being a very sharp two-edged spear about 5½ feet in length. Physically there is a great contrast between the Bayagas and M'fangs. The former are dwarfs compared with the latter, whose height is often 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 11 inches or more. The average height of the Bayagas is 4 feet 7 inches. They are stout, well proportioned, and muscular. The color of their skin is a yellowish brown. What strikes the observer most at first sight are the prominence of the superciliary arches, the great thickness of eyebrows, which are continuous, and the projection of the cheek bones. The neck is very short, the head set into the shoulders, chest broad and well developed, the arm strong and wrist stout; the legs crooked. The dominating characteristic of the physiognomy is an expression of fear.

The traveler had not much opportunity of studying the women. He noticed however, especially, the mutilation of their ears, the lobe of which is pierced by a piece of wood or ivory, and in this way is gradually enlarged until it touches the shoulder. The Bayagas, although polygamists, do not imitate their neighbors or masters, among whom a large number of wives is considered to be the greatest evidence of wealth. Among the Bayagas there is a paucity of married women, owing largely to the family organization, which tends to prevent marriages. A man has often only one wife; the chief two or three. The family is "patriarchal." The chief (the patriarch) lives with his children and grandchildren; sometimes, but rarely, one of his brothers joins the community, which never contains any but blood relations. A young Bayaga when married stays with his wife's family, and he only has the right to return to his original community and remove his wife thither when he has a son, and when that son has killed an elephant. The son always remains with his mother's group to replace her. A Bayaga woman never marries any one of another tribe. Their language is utterly incomprehensible to a stranger, even to the M'fangs.

#### A Variegated Family.

Every once in a while the African mind will evolve an expression that has a wealth of grotesque poesy in it. An elderly man who is employed about one of the public buildings in this city was heard to remark:

"I dunno what I's gwine ter do for close foh all ob my family!"

"Have you a large family, uncle?" said one of the clerks in a quizzical tone.

"Deed I is—seben chillun."

"Are they all the same color as you?"

"No, sah; dey varies, rangin' all de way f'um dusk ter midnight."—*Washington Post.*

#### After American Investments.

Fernando Espriu, editor and proprietor of *El Trafico*, a newspaper of Guaymas, State of Sonora, Mexico, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. Espriu bears letters from prominent Americans in Sonora, including the Consul at Guaymas, and has come to Chicago for the purpose of interesting capitalists in Guaymas and the State of Sonora, where there are said to be opportunities for profitable investment.

## POOR SHOW FOR SEALS.

### THEIR DESTRUCTION LIKELY TO CONTINUE WITH VIGOR.

**Officers of the North American Company Dispute the Assertions of Scientists That the Animals Are Becoming Scarce, and Will Make the Usual Catch—Spain's Attitude Toward Reciprocity—Torpedo Enthusiasts Get a Setback—Adjutant-General Swaim Sues the Government.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The outlook for saving the seal fisheries is not promising. D. O. Mills of the North American Commercial company, which holds the lease, seems bound to have another season's catch, even though the fisheries be practically destroyed. The sending of J. Stanley Brown as a special agent to investigate the condition of the seal fisheries benefits the company, because his report can hardly be made in time to affect this year's operations.

In scientific circles the investigation last year of Prof. Elliot of the Smithsonian is accepted as conclusive. For a good many years past he has been recognized as the leading authority on the subject and his investigation last year was authorized by Congress. The substance of his report was that unless an international agreement of some sort was not reached by which the killing of seals should be stopped for a period of five to seven years the animals would soon become extinct. Mr. Goff, the regular special agent of the Treasury who pursued his inquiries independent of Prof. Elliott, came to practically the same conclusion and so reported to the Treasury Department.

About the only confirmation of Mr. D. O. Mills' claim that there are still plenty of seals has come from the Captain of the Canadian sealing poacher Sayward. When he was here some months ago in regard to the Supreme Court litigation Capt. Ferry declared there were plenty of seals and ridiculed the talk about their extinction.

### DESIRES MORE RECIPROCITY.

**Spain Getting Ready to Embrace the Benefits of Mr. Blaine's Policy.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The return of Special Commissioner Foster from Spain starts the reciprocity talk again. It is not likely, however, that the general details of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by him will be made public till the President's proclamation is issued some time in May. It is hinted the concession made by Spain on the importation into Cuba of American breadstuffs, provisions, machinery, and the like will go into effect July 1. An important feature will be the increased market opened up for lard products. Some vague statements are made about the desire of the Spanish Government to follow up the present limited arrangement by a general treaty of reciprocity between the two countries. Negotiations may go ahead so that a treaty will be ready for the Senate next winter, yet there is no certainty of this. Spain wants it rather more than the United States.

### CHECK TO THE TORPEDO BOOM.

**Its Value as a Naval Weapon Not Settled by the Chilean Episode.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The boom given the torpedo as an effective weapon of warfare by the blowing up at Chile of the insurgent ironclad Blanco Encalada is somewhat checked by the receipt of a cablegram by the Navy Department that the vessel had exhausted all the ammunition for its anti-torpedo guns, thus leaving it practically unprotected from torpedo attacks.

Since the first news there has been a tendency to overestimate the value of the torpedo as a weapon of warfare, some of the experts going so far as to say that it now behooves us to devote our time and money to the development of this branch rather than to the heavy guns and armor. The value of the torpedo as one of the adjuncts of modern warfare is not denied by any of the experts, but the more conservative have insisted from the first that the importance of the artillery of ships has in no way been diminished by the recent event in Chile. Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and generally recognized as an authority in such matters, is decidedly of this opinion.

### SWAIM SUES THE GOVERNMENT.

**He Wants $23,340 Forfeited Pay and Commutation Since His Court-Martial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—Judge Advocate General Swaim has filed a petition and entered suit in the Court of Claims against the government in the sum of $23,340 to recover his forfeited pay and commutation money since the date he was adjudged guilty by a court-martial and suspended from active duty Feb. 24, 1885. He demands that the judgment against him be declared void and asks that judgment against the government be rendered for the one-half of his monthly pay instead and commutation money per month from the date aforementioned.

He makes the point that the Colonels who sat on the court-martial were inferior to himself in rank and that because of this the court-martial was constituted in violation of the seventy-ninth article of war.

### GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

**M. Roustan's Removal to Madrid Chiefly of Interest in Social Circles.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—Washington society will miss M. Roustan, who has been promoted to represent the French Government at Madrid. Otherwise his absence will hardly be noted. Mr. Roustan was a bachelor, and this alone caused him to be much sought after, but he himself did not seem especially desirous of social honors. He has for some time looked forward to a transfer to some good European post, and Madrid will suit him nicely. Nothing is known here of Count de Montholon, who comes from Athens as M. Roustan's successor.

#### Do Not Know Mr. Engelman.

The State Department knows nothing of Journalist Engelman, who is said to be at Palermo for the purpose of helping the families of Italians lynched at New Orleans. Neither Mr. Engelman nor anybody else has been sent to Italy for such a purpose.

#### Raum's Relations with Secretary Noble

There is nothing new in the report of trouble between Secretary Noble and Pension Commissioner Raum. When Gen. Raum was out in Chicago a few weeks ago Secretary Noble did not like his absence from the Pension Bureau and said so in a letter. The explanation he received from Gen. Raum, however, modified the Secretary's criticism, and he denied that he was urging the President to accept the Commissioner's resignation.

#### Capital Notes.

Senator Allison left for Iowa tonight.

Dr. Salmon of the Bureau of Animal Industry will leave for Chicago tomorrow night. He expects to stay long enough to get the machinery of the Inter-State meat inspection in working order.

#### This Thing Is Intelligent.

An interesting automatic device is now on exhibition at the Hotel Imperial, designed for use in street and steam railway cars to announce the names of streets and stations, as well as the building numbers in the block in which the car happens to be situated and for advertising purposes. The indicator will be placed over one of the windows in the end of the car, and its controlling mechanism, which is very simple, will be placed under the seats.

To begin with, there is a bevel gearing that transmits the motion of the car axle to an upright shaft, which is provided with a joint and an open spring to admit free play. The vibrations and oscillations of the car are also taken up by this shaft, the motion of which is given to a worm wheel set longitudinally, with contact points corresponding to the streets, stations, or numbers along the trip.

The case of the indicator incloses two rollers actuated by a coiled spring and carrying the tape on which are painted the figures and advertisements. The motion of the rollers is controlled by an electro-magnet connected with the worm wheel. The spring requires to be wound once in a round trip. The indicator may also be fitted to lines operated by electricity, in which case a small electric motor will be employed to move the rollers. It is said that this device is to be used on a number of street-car lines, and the advantage of having the name of the next street, with the house numbers, constantly before the passengers is obvious.—*New York Times.*

#### Seventh Victim of the Louisville Poisoning.

CINCINNATI, O., April 30.—[Special.]—Albert Snooks, the bridegroom who was poisoned at the fatal wedding feast in Louisville several weeks ago, died at the Burnet House in this city tonight. He is the seventh victim and his bride is still very ill, with only a faint prospect of her recovery.

#### Has a Through Line Now.

The National Express company, which has heretofore had no lines west of Buffalo, will today complete an arrangement by which it will secure offices in Chicago and Milwaukee. It has gained this foothold through a combination with the Northern Pacific Express company, and both companies will have a coast to coast service. Prior to this the American Express company has been handling the business of the National company west of Buffalo.

#### Overreached Herself.

According to the *Grand Almanack Francais* a dutiful husband wished to give his wife a handsome lace scarf for a present, and, to make sure of getting one to her liking, he asked her to buy one herself on the pretense that it was for a lady friend of theirs. The finest Honiton, Valenciennes, and Brussels lace goods were spread out on the counter, but madame thought to herself:

"What is the use of spending so much money on a present for Amelia?"

Some embroidered lace was shown next. Even these were too dear. At length she selected a very plain and ordinary scarf.

"Quite good enough, too," she thought, and took it home to her husband.

"Have you chosen something pretty?" he asked.

"O, yes, very pretty."

"Is it just what you would have chosen for yourself?"

"The very thing."

"Then, my dear, you may keep it. I intended it for you!" exclaimed her husband, delighted with his little scheme. Curtain.

#### Railroads in Switzerland.

A great amount of railroad building is going on all over Switzerland, sparing no mountain, no valley, and it is surprising to find that this most difficult of all countries for railroad engineering should possess relatively more railways than the New England States. In the latter there is one kilometer of railways to every 17 square kilometers of land; in Switzerland, one to every 13 square kilometers; in other words, the New England States are four and a half times larger than Switzerland, and have but three times more railways, although in Switzerland one-half the country is occupied by the highest mountain ranges of Europe. The receipts average in the New England States about $3,000 a year per kilometer; in Switzerland, $5,500, which difference is mainly due to summer travel.

#### In the Spring.

In the spring a rosier flushing dawns upon the maiden's cheek;
In the spring a change of diet brings to gouty toes a tweak;
In the spring the housemaids, cleaning, o'er our pet home comforts prance;
In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to wide check pants!
—*New York Herald.*

#### An Inventive People.

The average number of American patents issued yearly is about 20,000. Compared with the number issued in any other country this is very large. England, which comes nearest to us, only issues about 4,900 to 5,000 a year, and its system is very much more lax than ours. Patents are issued without any conditions as to novelty or merits, and not two applications in 100 are rejected. In Prussia the number granted annually is less than 100; in Belgium, 1,500 to 2,000.


# James Wilde, Jr., & Co.,

STATE AND MADISON.

LAST EIGHT DAYS

During which you can obtain 30 per cent off on our Philadelphia stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing, including all the new goods made for this season.

WHY? BECAUSE WE have closed up our Philadelphia store, and haven't room for both stocks in our present quarters.

They are our own well-known make of high-grade goods and are perfect in every respect.

The 30 per cent reduction

# THUMPED THE UMPIRE.

## ONE-SIDED SPARRING MATCH ON THE CINCINNATI GROUNDS.

### Tony Mullane Assaults Phil Powers and Is Taxed $250 for So Doing—Anson Breaks Even with the Reds—Brooklyn, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia Win—Opening of the Illinois-Iowa League—Uncle Adrian and the Colts to Play in Chicago Today.

| *N. League.* | *Won.* | *Lost.* | *P.C.* | *Ill.-Ia.L'g'e.* | *Won.* | *Lost.* | *P.C.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 6 | 2 | .750 | Rockford | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Chicago | 5 | 3 | .625 | Ottawa | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Cleveland | 5 | 3 | .625 | Davenport | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Philad'lphia | 5 | 3 | .625 | Quincy | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Pittsburg | 4 | 4 | .500 | Joliet | 0 | #1 | ..... |
| New York | 3 | 5 | .375 | Cedar R'p'ds | 0 | 1 | ..... |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 6 | .250 | Aurora | 0 | 1 | ..... |
| Cincinnati | 2 | 6 | .250 | Ottumwa | 0 | 1 | ..... |

| *Am. Assn.* | *Won.* | *Lost.* | *P.C.* | *West. Assn.* | *Won.* | *Lost.* | *P.C.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 12 | 5 | .705 | Denver | 4 | 4 | .666 |
| Boston | 11 | 5 | .687 | Omaha | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Louisville | 13 | 7 | .650 | Kansas City | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| St. Louis | 11 | 8 | .578 | Minneap'lis | 6 | 5 | .545 |
| Cincinnati | 8 | 12 | .400 | Sioux City | 6 | 6 | .537 |
| Columbus | 7 | 12 | .368 | Milwaukee | 5 | 8 | .384 |
| Athletic | 5 | 11 | .312 | St. Paul | 4 | 7 | .363 |
| Washington | 4 | 11 | .266 | Lincoln | 4 | 8 | .333 |

**Games Scheduled for Today.**

National League—Pittsburg at Chicago, Boston at Brooklyn, New York at Philadelphia, Cincinnati at Cleveland.

American Association—St Louis at Cincinnati, Louisville at Columbus.

Western Association—St. Paul at Denver, Minneapolis at Omaha, Milwaukee at Kansas City, Sioux City at Lincoln.

### MULLANE'S COWARDLY ASSAULT.

**He Strikes Umpire Powers in the Face with His Clinched Fist.**

CINCINNATI, O., April 30.—[Special.]—That either baseball cranks are devoid of memory or that gratitude does not enter into their composition was amply demonstrated today at the Cincinnati ball park. Back in 1882 a sallow-complexioned youth wore a Queen City uniform, and by his clever work behind the bat aided in no small way in bringing here the only championship banner that ever waved from the Queen City. That youth was Phil Powers. Today that same man, grown gray in active service on the ball-field in various capacities, was assaulted by Tony Mullane on the ball-field after the game, and 700 bruten in the stands urged the curly-headed twirler on in his dastardly work, and all because of fancied wrongs at Powers' hands in today's game.

Mullane, whose right hand is badly bruised from his injury in Monday's game, was put into the box by Manager Loftus in spite of his earnest protests. Tony's temper, which is said to be easily aroused at best, was terribly ruffled, and from the start he commenced to abuse the umpire. Powers showed a wonderful amount of resignation, but there is a limit to all human endurance, and when Mullane added the antics of a crazy man to his abuse Powers called him down, and announced that Tony's little sideshow would cost him $25. That was cheap enough for the fun he was having, and Tony seemed to think that his sport was not held at its true value, and he kept up his abuse until the fine had reached $75 by easy stages. From that time on until the end of the game he maintained a discreet silence. But he was only resting on his oars. After the game was over, Powers started across the field with Mullane at his heels pouring out a tirade of abuse which made the air in the vicinity assume a sulphurous odor. Powers with an expression of scorn on his face walked on towards the club-house.

**Struck the Umpire in the Face.**

Mullane, like a tiger lashing itself into a fury, grew more and more angry, until finally he lost all self-control, and drawing back struck Powers in the face with his clinched fist. The latter immediately increased Mullane's fine to $250, and will probably collect his expansion of the league. The scene attracted the attention of the crowd, which, be it said to the shame of Cincinnati, encouraged Mullane's ruffianly conduct. The latter once sat for a year on the bench here for breaking a contract, and he may remain for a year in private life for conduct unbecoming a ball-player and a gentleman.

The game itself was tame enough to warrant a sensational finale. Mullane was about as successful in finding the plate as the average explorer in the Antarctic regions. He managed in the matter to base on balls and made several wild pitches which tended to swell the Chicago score. Chicago certainly did not deserve its victory. The colts were charged with seven errors, and but for Mullane's erratic work in the box would most certainly have met defeat. Hutchison had two wild throws, Pfeffer a muff and excusable wild throw to the plate, Cooney muffed a fly ball, and Dahlen had a fumble and a wild throw. But why dwell on the sad story. The game was won and lost on the merits, and when the season is in the sere and yellow and the bunting begins to loom up in the distance the cranks will not ask how the games were won, just so they were won.

Hutchison pitched his usual steady, reliable game. It is a remarkable fact that every game in which Hutch has pitched this season, whether for the full game or only part of it, has been placed to the credit of the home club. No one can dispute the assertion that he is a winning pitcher. The game started off lively enough, but after the third inning dragged dreadfully, and the players moved about like a set of marionets, without life or energy.

**The Grand Stand on Fire.**

The only thing that saved the game from being rated as commonplace and stupid was the continued and funny kicking of the Cincinnati players, the Mullane incident, and the fact that some one set the grand stand on fire. The latter effort to create some excitement was promptly squelched through the medium of a garden hose, and the crowd was in despair. Still, a fight on the field, a fire, however incipient, and a ball game thrown in were certainly worth the price of admission.

Chicago started off as though it meant business. Ryan was presented with a base on balls, but was forced on Cooney's hit to Latham. Dahlen caught one of Mullane's fast shoots on the fat end of the bat, sent it on a journey over to Ward's Mill Creek, covering the circuit before it was returned. Cincinnati also scored. McPhee hit in front of the plate and beat the ball out, Latham flew to Wilmot, Marr hit to Dahlen, who fumbled and then threw over Anson's head, McPhee scoring and Marr reaching second. Hutchison threw wild to catch Marr and the latter reached third, whence he scored on Reilly's fly to Carroll.

In the second Ryan was sent to base on balls and Cooney hit safe after being given a life by Reilly's muff of his foul fly. Dahlen flew out, but Anson and Carroll followed with safe hits and three runs crossed the plate. In the third Wilmot scored on a fumble of Latham, a wild pitch and an error of Smith's on Kittridge's grounder. Cincinnati scored a run on a base on balls for Latham and errors of Hutchison and Pfeffer. In the fourth Cincinnati made one on Harrington's three-base hit and Pfeffer's wild throw to the plate. In the ninth Wilmot hit safe to left, went to second on Smith's error, stole third, and scored on Kittridge's hit to left.

The Chicago club left for home tonight. In tomorrow's game Luby will probably do the pitching. The score:

| *Cincinnati.* | *A.B.* | *B.* | *P.O.* | *A.* | *E.* | *Chicago.* | *A.B.* | *P.* | *A.* | *E.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McPhee, 2b | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 | Ryan, l. f | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Latham, 3b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | Cooney, ss | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Marr, rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Dahlen, 2b | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Reilly, 1b | 5 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | Anson, 1b | 5 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Holliday, lf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Carroll, rf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Slattery, cf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Pfeffer, 2b | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Smith, ss | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Wilmot, c. f | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Harrington, c | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | Hutch'n, p | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Mullane, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Kittridge, c | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 7 | 27 | 14 | 5 | Totals | 37 | 9 | 27 | 15 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—4 |
| Chicago | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—7 |

Batteries—Mullane and Harrington; Hutchison and Kittridge. Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Carroll, Anson. Three-base hits—Reilly, Harrington. Home run—Dahlen. Stolen bases—Latham, Carroll, Pfeffer, Wilmot. Runs batted in—By Dahlen, Anson, Carroll, Kittridge. First on balls—By Mullane, 1; by Hutchison, 2. Struck out—By Mullane, 3; by Hutchison, 2. Wild pitch—Mullane. Time—2:05. Umpire—Powers.

**Philadelphia, 13; Boston, 9.**

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—Boston had the game well in hand today up to the eight inning, then the Phillies lit on Nichols and in the rest of the game touched him up for nine hits and aided by errors by Long and Stovey made eleven runs, four of which were earned. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | —13 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | —9 |

Earned runs—Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 2. Two-base hits—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 2. Stivetts, O'Neill. Three-base hits—Campion and Vickery. Stolen bases—Smith 1; Shoch, 1. First base on balls—Off Vickery, 1; off pitcher—Manning, Wilson, Campion. Struck out—By Sowders, 3; by Vickery, 1. Passed balls—Schriver, 2. Wild pitches—Vickery, 2. Time—3 hours. Umpire—Knight.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 30.—Sioux City came very near losing the game today, two questionable decisions by Gaffney depriving Lincoln of a victory. It was a game characterized by heavy slugging. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lincoln | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | —7 |
| Sioux City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | —9 |

Runs earned—Lincoln, 6; Sioux City, 6. Two-base hits—Roach, Genins. Three-base hits—Earle (2), J. Rowe, Nicholson. Home run—Burkett. Stolen bases—Lincoln, 6; Sioux City, 5. Double play—Lincoln. Bases on balls—Roach, 2, Dewald, 5. Struck out—Roach, 1; Dewald, 1. Passed ball—Rogers. Time—2:30. Umpire—Gaffney.

**Amateur Baseball Gossip.**

The Harvards gave the Englewoods their second defeat in a close game, 9 to 8. Baldwin of the Harvards carried off the honors.

The Lakesides would like to arrange games with clubs averaging 15 to 16 years old. Address Jack McLain, No. 133 Clarence avenue, Lake View.

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The Hectors have reorganized for the season with the following players: D. Carroll, C. Carroll, D. Furlong, J. Wilkins, E. Barnes, J. Wade, J. Donlan, W. Hartnett, Heller. They would like a game with a club averaging 15 years for next Sunday. Address W. Hartnett, No. 550 West Polk street.

**BASE BALL RECORD.**

**Games Won and Lost by the Various Clubs in the Principal Leagues.**

| | *Won.* | *Lost.* | *P.C.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **National League.** | | | |
| Boston | 6 | 2 | .750 |
| Chicago | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| Cleveland | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| Pittsburg | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| New York | 3 | 5 | .375 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 6 | .250 |
| Cincinnati | 2 | 6 | .250 |
| **American Association.** | | | |
| Baltimore | 12 | 5 | .705 |
| Boston | 11 | 5 | .687 |
| Louisville | 13 | 7 | .650 |
| St. Louis | 11 | 8 | .578 |
| Cincinnati | 8 | 12 | .400 |
| Columbus | 7 | 12 | .368 |
| Athletic | 5 | 11 | .312 |
| Washington | 4 | 11 | .266 |
| **Western Association.** | | | |
| Denver | 4 | 4 | .666 |
| Omaha | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Kansas City | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Minneapolis | 6 | 5 | .545 |
| Sioux City | 6 | 6 | .537 |
| Milwaukee | 5 | 8 | .384 |
| St. Paul | 4 | 7 | .363 |
| Lincoln | 4 | 8 | .333 |
| **Illinois-Iowa League.** | | | |
| Rockford | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Ottawa | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Davenport | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Quincy | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Joliet | 0 | #1 | ..... |
| Cedar Rapids | 0 | 1 | ..... |
| Aurora | 0 | 1 | ..... |
| Ottumwa | 0 | 1 | ..... |

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

**Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Boston the Winners Yesterday.**

CINCINNATI, O., April 30—Today's game was won by Cincinnati in the first inning when the hitting was especially hard. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0—15 |
| Columbus | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—3 |

Batteries—Crane, Spogel, and Vaughn; Gastright and Dowse. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 8; Columbus, 3. Two-base hits—Carney, Whitney (2), Duffee, McTamany, Gastright. Three-base hits—Reilly. Harrington. Home run—Dahlen. Stolen bases—Latham Carroll, Pfeffer, Wilmot. Runs batted in—By Dahlen, Anson, Carroll, Kittridge. First on balls—By Mullane, 10; by Hutchison, 2. Struck out—By Mullane, 3; by Hutchison, 2. Wild pitch—Mullane. Time—2:05. Umpire—Powers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—Louisville today could not bat Stivetts, while the home team batted out six runs in the seventh inning, winning easily. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1—10 |
| Louisville | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—4 |

Batteries—Boyle and Munyan; Boone, Doran, and Cook. Earned runs—St. Louis, 5. Two-base hits—Lyons, Boyle, Weaver. Stolen bases—Roy (3), Boyle, O'Neill, Donovan. Runs batted in—By McCarty 2, Egan 2, Boyle, Shindle 2, Stivetts, O'Neill 1, Weaver 1. Double play—Fuller-Egan-Boyle. First on balls—Off Stivetts, 3; off Boone, 3; off Doran, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Connor. Struck out—By Stivetts, 3; by Doran, 2. Wild pitch—Stivetts. Time—2:00. Umpire—Kerins.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—Boston won today's game almost as it pleased. Until the fifth inning Nichols looked like a winner, but Callihan then retired, Callihan taking his place. The latter was hit almst at will. Hardie Richardson broke one of the small bones of his right leg. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athletics | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | —7 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | —4 |

Batteries—Chamberlain, Callihan, and Milligan; Daly and Murphy. Earned runs—Athletic, 3; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Cain and Williams. Three-base hits—McGeachy, Brouthers, Richardson, Stricker (2). Daly. Home runs—Richardson, Murphy. Stolen bases—Joyce (3), Murphy, Daly. Double play—Halman-Corcoran-Larkin. Bases on balls—Off Daly, 3; by Chamberlain, 1; by Callihan, 5. Struck out—By Daly, 1; by Callihan, 5. Wild pitches—Daly, 2; Callihan, 2. Time, 2 hours. Umpire—Gaffney.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.—It required eleven innings for today's game and Baltimore won by one run. Madden, the Boston pitcher, started for the Orioles but was taken out at the end of the seventh inning after Washington had tied the score. McMahon took his place and did some good work. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | —9 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —8 |

Batteries—Maiden, McMahon, Townsend, and Robinson; Bakely and McGuire. Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Washington, 3. Two-base hits—Visner, Hatfield. Three-base hits—Werden. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Washington, 8. Stolen bases—Baltimore, 2; Washington, 1. Double play—Gilbert and Werden. Hit by pitched ball—Welch, Gilbert. McGuire. Struck out—By Madden, 2; Bakely, 6. Passed balls—Townsend, 1; McGuire, 2. Wild pitches—McMahon, Bakely (2). First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Baltimore, 3; Washington, 2. Time—2:30. Umpire—Matthews.

### WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

**By Defeating St. Paul Yesterday Denver Secured First Place in the Race.**

DENVER, Colo., April 30.—St. Paul and Denver met for the first time this season, and the Saints dropped a game by a very close score and Denver jumped into the lead for the pennant. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Denver | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—5 |
| St. Paul | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—4 |

Earned runs—Denver, 2; St. Paul, 1. Three-base hit—McGlone. Home run—O'Brien, St. Paul. Bases stolen—O'Rourke, 2; McClellan, 1; McGlone, 1. Double plays—McGlone to Werrick to O'Brien. Werrick to Lobbeck. McClellan to Werrick to O'Brien, Ely to O'Brien. Bases on balls—Off Fournier, 9; off Hart, 1. Hit by pitcher—Goodenough, O'Brien, St. Paul. Struck out—By Fournier, 7; by Hart, 2. Passed ball—Lobbeck, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Emslie.

OMAHA, Neb., April 30.—The Minneapolis team defeated the home team today. Eiteljorg for the home team did good work, but unfortunately his support was poor, while Duke was very wild, but received good support. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3—9 |
| Omaha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—3 |

Earned runs—Omaha, 1; Minneapolis, 3. Two-base hits—Twitchell, Shannon. Three-base hit—Mitchell. Home run—Hengie. Stolen bases—Griffin, Donnelly (2), Ryn (2). Bases on balls—Off Eiteljorg, 1; off Duke, 4; off Mitchell, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Eiteljorg, 2. Struck out—By Eiteljorg, 4; by Duke, 1; by Mitchell, 2. Passed balls—By Dugdale, 3. Time, 1:20. Umpire—Collins.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—The Kansas City-Milwaukee game was a slugging match. Kansas City slugged more luckily than Milwaukee, and although ten errors were made by the home team they held their lead gained in the first two innings. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —12 |
| Milwaukee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0—9 |

Earned runs—Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 2. Two-base hits—Schenbeck, Carpenter, Hallman, Shriver. Three-base hits—Campion and Vickery. Stolen bases—Sinith 1; Shoch, 1. First base on balls—Off Vickery, 1; off pitcher—Manning, Wilson, Campion. Struck out—By Sowders, 3; by Vickery, 1. Passed balls—Schriver, 2. Wild pitches—Vickery, 2. Time—3 hours. Umpire—Knight.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 30.—Sioux City came very near losing the game today, two questionable decisions by Gaffney depriving Lincoln of a victory. It was a game characterized by heavy slugging. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lincoln | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | —7 |
| Sioux City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | —9 |

Runs earned—Lincoln, 6; Sioux City, 6. Two-base hits—Roach, Genins. Three-base hits—Earle (2), J. Rowe, Nicholson. Home run—Burkett. Stolen bases—Lincoln, 6; Sioux City, 5. Double play—Lincoln. Bases on balls—Roach, 2, Dewald, 5. Struck out—Roach, 1; Dewald, 1. Passed ball—Rogers. Time—2:30. Umpire—Gaffney.

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# HURON'S EASY VICTORY.

## CORRIGAN'S FINE COLT TAKES THE BROODMARE STAKES IN A ROMP.

### An Attractive Card at the Nashville Track Yesterday—Old Bankrupt Runs the Race of His Life—Linlithgow, Carrying the Top Weight, Beats a Field of Fast 3-Year Olds—On the Leo Captures the Nantura Stakes at Lexington—General Turf News.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 30.—[Special.]—The surroundings were favorable for good racing today, the card being an attractive one, the weather delicious, and the track very fast. The attendance was the largest of the week. The outsiders had their innings, only two of the five favorites coming to the front. The betting was brisk and the bookmakers came out ahead. In the Broodmare Stakes for 2-year-olds, about which so much interest centered, only three of the forty-four entries faced the flag, and Corrigan's colt Huron won without being once fully extended. As good as even money could be had about Huron from the time the betting opened. The other pair, Tom Paxton and Addie, belong to the J. M. Brown string, and Addie was the one selected to do the trick, the odds about her being 7 to 5, while 5 to 1 were laid against Paxton. Addie got a shade the worst of the start, while Huron got away slightly in front. The positions were not once reversed during the race, and Huron won by two lengths and without urging. The three starters were representatives of the Belle Meade stud, Huron and Addie being by Iroquois and Tom Paxton by Enquirer.

There is hardly a better-looking 2-year-old in America than Huron. He won at Memphis, as he did here, in a romp, and although he will have to carry a five-pound penalty in the Trial Stakes, to be run tomorrow week, that rich purse appears to be a gift for him, provided nothing goes wrong in the meantime. Huron is pretty well engaged both East and West.

Old Bankrupt never ran a better race than he did today in the mile and seventy yards, when he came close to the record. He lay back until the homestretch was reached, and then Williams brought him up, and he passed the others as if they were tied. Brandolette was a hot favorite on the strength of her fine performance yesterday, but she could get no better than third.

Sulross, Carus, and Lemoine H. carried the bulk of the public money in the first race, and the posted division had the second one pretty fine, although Carus did not get a place. Red Sign secured second money.

Linlithgow, carrying the top weight in the race for the 3-year-olds, beat a pretty good field. The favorite was Bill Young, after running strong for most of the journey he quit on the stretch. Maggie Lobus and Nimbic were equal favorites in the last race, and the way the plungers piled on their money it looked as if there was nothing else in the race but that pair, and it did seem that way for two-thirds of the journey, as they opened up a gap of five lengths before the homestretch was reached. Here both tired badly, and Henry Jenkins, at 15 to 1, came up from the extreme rear and beat both the others. Williams, as usual, carried off the riding honors. Details follow:

First race, selling, for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Starters: Rose Howard, 103 pounds (Penny), 10 to 1; Kako, 105 (Warren), 20 to 1; Ban Adonis, 109 (Matthews), 10 to 1; Lady Blackburn, 110 (Fox), 20 to 1; T. J. Rusk, 98 (Hoggett), 8 to 1; Sir Bevys, 101 (L. Brown), 20 to 1; Red Sign, 114 (C. Sloan), 15 to 1; Sulross, 108 (R. Williams), 5 to 2; Lemoine H., 108 (Steppe), 4 to 1; Carus, 102 (Thorpe), 3 to 1. Sulross was never headed, though Red Sign made a game fight in the stretch, Lemoine H. was two lengths behind Red Sign. Time, 1:29¾.

Second race, purse for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Starters: Borealis, 99 (Fox), 12 to 1; Bonnie Byrd, 112 (Murphy) 50 to 1; My Queen, 109, (Delong) 3 to 1; Mamie R., 109, (Matthews) 20 to 1; Fero, 113, (Penny) 12 to 1; Williamson, 112, (R. Williams) 4 to 1; Bonnie Byrd, 112, (Vestal) 3 to 1; Maud R., 100, (Thorpe) 15 to 1; Linlithgow, 122, (Hill) 7 to 1. Linlithgow won by a short head from Bonnie Byrd, who was a half-length in front of Mile Young. Time, 1:15¾.

Third race, Merchants' and Traders' Produce Exchange Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a quarter—Starters: Bay Leaf, 95 pounds (Thorpe), 8 to 1; Balkrupt, 114 (R. Williams), 7 to 5; Whittier, 95 (Kahn), 15 to 1; Brandolette, 100 (E. Wilson), 4 to 1. Bankrupt had a little the best of the start, Carter B., Brandolette, and Whittier following in the order named. Passing the judges' stand Brandolette took the lead and held it well until the stretch. In the last furlong Bankrupt came fast and passed under the string a half-length in front of Carter B., who was second all the way, Brandolette, a length away, third. Time, 1:57¼.

Fourth race, broad mare sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, half mile—Starters: Tom Paxton, 120 pounds (Murphy), 7 to 5; Addie Huron, 120 (Penny), 5 to 1; Kiley, 4 to 5. Huron went to the front and won easily by a length from Tom Paxton, Addie two lengths off. Time, 53¾.

Fifth race, selling, for 2-year-olds, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Starters: Niantic, 99 pounds (Penny), even; Ella Craig, 90 (Ferguson), 20 to 1; Watauga, 101 (Fox), 3 to 1; Belle Meade, 101 (Hoggett), 4 to 1; Maggie Lobus, 107 (Fox), even. Niantic was first away, with Maggie Lobus close up, the others strung out. Niantic still led, but Lobus, in the last furlong, when Jenkins came fast and won in a drive by two lengths, Maggie Lobus second, two lengths in front of Niantic, third. Time, 57¾.

Following are entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, maiden 2-year-olds, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Elsie S., 113 pounds; Queen Isabella, 113; Queen Olivia, 113.

Second race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Too Sweet, 102 pounds; Friendless, 104; Bon Air, 105; Charles Reed, 107; Hardee, 109; Creole, 115; Tom Karl, 117.

Third race, divided, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Miss Gilky, 87 pounds; George R. Clark, 93; Willow, 102; Crispino, 105; Glaze Brook, 107; Pat Sheedy, 107; Phantom, 108; Col. Cox, 110; Mamie Fonso, 111.

Fourth race, handicap, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Fred Foster, 90 pounds; Jake B., 100; Longshot, 115; Miss Leon, 90; Blue Veil, 100.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, maiden colts and geldings—Boston, Gen. Mitchel, Phelan Doran, Jas. Julius Sax, 118 pounds each.

Sixth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling, extra—Belle of Springfield, 99 pounds; Thelar, 109; Little Midget, 103; Nellie Coffin, 108; Dutchman, 110; Healy John, 110; Belle Redmond, 111; Tramp, 113.

### FINE SPORT AT LEXINGTON.

**On the Lea, the Onandago Filly, Takes the Rich Nantura Stakes Easily.**

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 30.—[Special.]—Fully 2,500 people saw five good races at the Kentucky Association track this afternoon. The weather was beautiful and the track, though dusty, was good, as the time made shows. The first race was believed to be a cinch for Gymnast, Barnes up, and the big bettors plunged on him. He was never in the hunt, as Jubilee, a 5 to 1 shot, after keeping the horses at the pole fifty minutes with his bad behavior, won in a hollow style by three lengths after Portlaw had made all the running, he finishing second by two lengths, Laura Dorsey third. Time, 1:28¾.

For the second race the talent picked Dollikens. Lillian Lindsey led to the head of the stretch, where Dollikens made her run and in a driving finish won by a neck, Glockner second, lapped by Tom Rogers, who was lapped by Balgowan. The latter horse got off badly and was crowded into the fence near the quarter pole. He ran five to eight lengths behind until turning into the stretch, when he closed very rapidly and was gaining on everything before him when they passed under the wire. Time, 1:56.

Nineteen maidens, 3-year-olds and upwards, faced the starter for the third race. Kilkenny was cut to the post, and twenty minutes were given for a new book. When they got off Phantom, the well-backed favorite, was in front. He was in no trouble winning by two lengths, Lady Und second, three lengths ahead of Little Scissors, third. Time, 1:15¾.

The first day's sale was the Nantura Stakes for 2-year-old fillies, half a mile, and worth $2,735 to the winner. Byron McClelland's Onondaga filly On the Lea was a big favorite, and was backed from 2 to 1 down to 8 to 5, and in some cases off the board. Owner backed her well. Chaperon was also well supported, Scoggan Bros.' followers backing her to a man. There was nothing but On the Lea in the race, as she led throughout, winning in grand style by two lengths, Chaperon second, Dudley third. Time, 50¾.

The first race, for maiden 2-year-olds, had two favorites, Mesal and Settle Up going to the post with the same price against them—8 to 5. They both carried bundles of money. Settle Up led into the stretch, where Uncle Frank, an 8 to 1 shot, came under the whip and won by a head, Settle Up second, two lengths ahead of Mesal, third. Time, 58¾.

Entries for tomorrow are:

First race—Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Nipper, 116 pounds; Rey Santiago, 112; Ed Leonard, 105; Estelle 103; Sir Thomas, 102; Gen. Caldwell, 102; Modjeska, 100; Mamie S., 99; Paoli, 91.

Second race—Selling, six furlongs—John McCullough, 112 pounds; Uncle Kit, 101; Zulu, 101; Long Ten, 99; Fred Houston, 98; Laura Allen, 94; Van Dorn, 90; Deuist B., 90; Miss Ballard, 88.

Third race—Handicap—Dan H., 117 pounds; Tom Hood, 111; Trust, 111; Dr. Nave, 115; J. B. Field, 112; Mattie Jackson, 112; Laura Davidson, 112; Mirabeau, 112; Longstocking, 107; Bell, 109; Laura Agnes, 105; Sir Planet, 105; Tom Jones, 103; Isabelle, 98; Veva May, 97; Emma C., 93; Ilia, 91; Eizara, 91.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—Protection, 113 pounds; Calypa, 107; Bob Miles, 106; Parametta, 100; J. T., 90.

Fifth race, for 2-year olds, five-eighths mile—Buckwheat, 118 pounds; Jim Murphy, 113; Jim Murphy, 112; Foreigner, 110; Prince of Darkness, 110; Rock Lately, 110; O. P. B., 110; John Berkley, 110; Sir Charles, 110; Duchess of Marlboro, 110.

Pools sold: First race—Estelle, $25; Ed Leonard, $8; Modjeska and Royal, 30 each; field, $12. No sales on second and third races. Fourth race—Michael, $20; Protection, $12; Calypa, $12; Parametta, 30; J. T., $4; Bob Miles, $2. Fifth race—Prince of Darkness, $12; Buckbound, $10; Jim Murphy, $7; field, $11.

**Results at Guttenberg.**

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—Everything wore a cheerful aspect at Guttenberg today. The officials were confident and the bookmakers were as smiling and shave as ever. The threatened rain had been averted. The program was an excellent one. The track was in perfect condition. Summaries follow:

First race, six furlongs—Nubian won, Wyndham second, Pokino third. Time, 1:17.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Perlid won, War Dance second, Sir George third. Time, 1:28.

Third race, five furlongs—Joe won, Jay-qu-el second, Defendant third. Time, 1:12¾.

Fourth race, handicap, half a mile—Charley Post won, Meriden second, Salisbury third. Time, 48¾.

Fifth race, *Evening World* Handicap, one mile—Badge won, Sparkling second, Kenwood third. Time, 1:42¾.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—White Nose won, Forest King second, Chapman third. Time, 1:29¾.

Entries and weights for tomorrow's races are:

First race, purse $300, selling, five furlongs—Tioga, 119 pounds; Fitzroy, 115; Lamar, 110; Lee S., 107; Lilly Kinney, 107; Headlight, 101; Sade, 101; Millerton, 104; Freedom, 104; Catlow, 104; Henry Mack, 104; Innocence, 104; My Crack, 98; Discount, 95; Algebra ally, 95.

Second race, purse $350, selling, six furlongs—Gloster, 125 pounds; Harrisburg, 118; Pericles, 124; Harry Russell, 124; Kingstock, 124; Deer Lodge, 121; Pinkie T., 119; Flagrant, 107.

Third race, purse $350, selling, one mile and one-eighth—Casella, 116 pounds; Lord of the Harem, 114; Grimaldi, 112; Rover, 112; Passmore, 77.

Fourth race, purse $400, for maiden 2-year-olds, half a mile—Upstart, 118 pounds; Nannie Hubbard colt, 118; Longard, 118; Bellphook colt, 118; Uncle Sim, 118; Bengal, 118; Count, 118; Money Maid, 115; Tascola, 115; Veracity gelding, 115; Kate Mackey filly, 115.

Fifth race, purse $600, penalties and allowances; six and a half furlongs—Now or Never, 114 pounds; Prince Howard, 113; King Hazen, 112; Hugo, 107; Queen of Trumps, 106; Jed, 102; Jack Rose, 102; Belwood, 101; Lepanto, 98; Brentano, 93.

Sixth race, purse $600, selling, seven furlongs—Blackthorn, 120 pounds; Brian Boru, 118; Middlestone, 116; The Sheriff, 114; Renounce, 113; Firefly, 111; Kentucky Ham, 107; Tossburg, 107; Jack Batchelor, 107; Missing, 103; Sir Rose, 98; Paulina, 96.

**Results at Washington.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Results of today's races follow:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Madstone first, Kitty T. second, Belisarius third. Time, 1:19¾.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Costa Rica first, Benjamin second, Silence, third. Time, 1:03¾.

Third race, five-eighths of

## ...FT FEET FALL ENOUGH

### ...DEPTH SUFFICIENT BETWEEN JOLIET AND LA SALLE.

### ...Would Cost to Construct a Ship ...nal Between Those Points—Beyond ...e Agency of Human Power to Send ...e Vessels Down the Illinois River ...low Joliet—Folly of a Scheme Advo... Only by Cranks and Dreamers—...ld for the "Kickers."

...Prendergast said in his remarks be... Legislative Committee:

...fall of the river from La Salle to Grafton is ... feet, from Joliet to La Salle 80 feet, and ... Chicago to Joliet 50 feet.

...little is known about the Illinois River, ... few will understand without explana... the full significance of Judge Prender... observation, that it is worth while to ... a little on this point. The following ... shows the height during low water ... the surface of Lake Michigan above the ...ious places mentioned, Utica being a few ...e this side of La Salle:

| | Distance apart. | Below the lake level. | Fall between places. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Michigan | | | |
| ...r Locks | 33.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| ...No. 1, Joliet | 38.8 | 41.5 | 34.0 |
| ...No. 2, Joliet | 39.4 | 51.5 | 10.0 |
| ...Lake Joliet | 41.9 | 76.3 | 25.0 |
| ...Kankakee River | 54.2 | 93.0 | 16.5 |
| ...Marseilles dam | 70.7 | 101.5 | 8.5 |
| ...Feet of Marseilles rapids | 51.1 | 118.7 | 17.2 |
| ...Utica | 97.0 | 141.0 | 22.3 |

These figures show that while it is an easy matter to make the Illinois navigable between La Salle and Grafton, to do so between La Salle and the mouth of the Kankakee or La Salle and Joliet is something calling for engineering ability of a higher order, and the expenditure of a great deal of money.

**Estimating the Cost.**

The General Government ordered that surveys and estimates of cost be made for four-foot and eight-foot waterways from Chicago to La Salle in the beds of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers. The total estimate of cost from Chicago to La Salle was for the fourteen-foot project $48,282,000, and for the eight-foot one $26,883,000. The estimates from Joliet to La Salle were: Fourteen-foot, $5,538,000; eight-foot, $9,757,000. From the mouth of the Kankakee to La Salle in the Illinois River the estimates were: Fourteen-foot, $20,488,000; eight-foot, $6,938,000. The government engineers estimate for a fourteen-foot channel from Chicago to Joliet $22,748,000. These are the careful figures of an expert who had to deal with a fourteen inch instead of an eighteen foot cut and with a canal, not a flowing stream. The proposition is that this district shall not only give four feet more water than the government project, but make a stream which shall have a current of over two miles an hour. In other words, while the bottom of the proposed canal would be all the same at the same level below the surface of the lake, the bottom of the Chicago deep channel would be sinking lower and lower all the time, to give the necessary fall. This would necessitate going many feet deeper into the rock than would add enormously to the expense. It would be at least half as much again.

Would any but a delirious man expect the Government would spend $20,000,000 to make a fourteen-foot channel for twenty miles in Illinois when the depth of water in the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Illinois to St. Louis, is but six feet, and that from St. Louis to Cairo not over eight? Is the government to spend $20,000,000 in making the navigation between the mouth of the Kankakee and Utica better than between St. Louis and Cairo?

**Would Require Countless Millions.**

And if it costs the government $20,000,000 to carry fourteen feet from the mouth of the Kankakee to La Salle, what will it cost to carry eighteen feet from Joliet to below Cairo? Are the countless millions? Until it gets wise and will spend them why should Chicago make an eighteen-foot channel to Joliet, especially when the government engineers say that such a channel, with its proposed discharge of 600,000 cubic feet a minute, will interfere with their plans for the improvement of the Upper Illinois? Capt. Marshall says:

> In the State law stands, demanding unnecessary great and expensive channels not demanded suitable for the commerce to be subserved, a reliance with its terms does not seem advisable in the United States.

> The insistence on the law as it is, therefore, lessens the likelihood of the General Government doing anything in Illinois. Will it in the twenty-five and a half millions between Joliet and La Salle when its engineers tell it work will be interfered with seriously by eighteen-foot Chicago channel with its expense discharge? Unless that part of the Illinois and Desplaines which has a fall of forty feet in about sixty miles is made navigable by locks and dams, no Mississippi barges can reach this city. The State will prove that section of the stream. This city will not be forced to do it. And the Federal Government will not touch it with the Chicago Sanitary Drainage law as it stands, rendering the Federal Government liable to damages for annual overflows from an excessive discharge of lake water.

**Water on the Brain.**

The main point made by Judge Prendergast is the legislative committees was one which has not been given the prominence it deserves. That is that the "waterway" for Mr. Means and other Peruvians, Senecans, Romans, and Peorians are clamoring is not a waterway of the Drainage act, but the impracticable creation of their fevered imagination—the result of an attack of too much water on the brain. It never was intended by anybody to dig a channel deep enough to float the great lake propellers down to Joliet, Marseilles, Peoria Grafton Alton, St. Louis, and New Orleans, for the one sufficient reason, out of sight, that the Illinois River cannot be dug or made to contain a depth of water that is needed for lake navigation without damming and destroying the whole valley. If propellers are to go down the Illinois it will be necessary to pour into that stream a higher flood which will cover as much land as the high spring freshets do. But while the waters of February and March soon subside and do not interfere with the use of the land for farming purposes summer floods make it impossible to raise any crop, even of catfish, on a hundred million dollars' worth of fine farm lands.

Are the Federal Government ready to foot the damages, and if not, who will? And is it not also, to pour out the millions which will be necessary to maintain lake navigation in the Mississippi from Grafton to St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans? The total revenues could not do it. But of course would eighteen feet of water in the Illinois be if there were but six in the Mississippi from Grafton to St. Louis or Keokuk? The idea of lake navigation in the Illinois is the old chimera of a disordered mind.

**What Chicago Is Willing to Do.**

That was ever conceived to be practicable Judge Prendergast showed, so to improve the navigation of the Illinois as to allow Mississippi River barges and steamers with a draft of from six to seven feet to ascend the river as far as La Salle, and above there to Utica whenever the Federal Government furnishes the money to overcome the fall of seven feet, and from Joliet to Lake Michigan by digging a channel cut with Chicago money to avoid the danger of dilution, but one of the incidents which would be improved navigation.

Which would be the utmost limit of the ship canal to which ever entered the head of any sane man. It never occurred to any but a visionary dreamer that the head of navigation of the Ohio and the St. Lawrence should be carried to Grafton, or that lake propellers should try their luck in a rock-bound channel with a swift current from here to Joliet. All the people who have their wits about them know that Lake Michigan should never be allowed to make the head of navigation of the Illinois, so that the stern-wheelers drawing six, or seven feet which ply on that river and its tributaries could unload at the docks of Chicago. If the valley people say that they do not want the kind of waterway which we say that to be done, but must have one which will allow great lake steamers to sail from our doors, then, like the dog in the fable, they are dropping the substance and grasping at the shadow. As Judge Prendergast says: "It is beyond the agency of human power to send lake vessels down the Illinois River from Joliet." Chicago can do a great deal, but it cannot work miracles. It cannot by the use of the Illinois eighteen feet of water in the Illinois River, and by insisting that it shall do so by insisting that it shall do so by building it to construct any other channel than that specified in the law. The people in the valley towns are cutting their own throats.

**FOR THE "KICKERS."**

"The Tribune" Chargeable with Hostility to Sanitation.

The News of yesterday has an article which charges this paper with "distorting the facts" about the Drainage law and "obscuring drainage issues." And it then proceeds to do at great length what it accuses THE TRIBUNE of having done. The general accusations made by the *News* are these:

No material amendments were made to the bill after it was presented in the House by the commission, of which Mr. Medill's Mayor Roche was Chairman. All amendments were made upon the approval of Mayor Roche or his agents. The bill had the approval of THE TRIBUNE before it was introduced and was supported throughout by that paper. Mr. Medill made an address to the legislative committee in its favor and was present in conference and assisted in maturing some of the leading amendments. He never objected to any feature of the law he now opposes.

The bill being under the special tutelage of THE TRIBUNE'S Mayor Roche and his chief supporter, Mr. Medill, and also the joint committee of the clubs, this alleged "stuffing" could not have occurred unless it was done by Roche, Medill, and the club men. All the sections objected to were a part of the original measure, which received Mr. Medill's personal advocacy and the sanction of all, or nearly all, the men who are now opposing it.

THE TRIBUNE says the ship-canal features were "malicious and impracticable clauses inserted by enemies for the express purpose of rendering the great work impossible."

As near as can be ascertained Mr. Medill and Mayor Roche, under Mr. Medill's tutelage, were the men who more than any other inserted these provisions. Did Mr. Medill secure their acceptance in order to defeat the purpose of the law? And is he now using these features of the law in the way he designed to use them at the time he put them into the bill—that is, in order to defeat the execution of the law?

**A Comprehensive Answer.**

There is one sweeping and comprehensive answer to be made to these allegations: That is, that THE TRIBUNE did not suggest or urge any of those provisions which the Drainage Trustees and all men who have not some ulterior purposes to serve are now condemning as impracticable and destructive of the purpose of the law, which, according to the Supreme Court, is *sanitation*, not ship-canaling. Nor was Mayor Roche nor were otherwise true friends of the law in favor of doing those wild and costly things which the valley opponents of the bill insisted should be done. But they had to submit, because otherwise they would have had no bill. They were duly warned that those objectionable provisions must be inserted or no bill could pass.

The persistent lies of the valley kickers about "microbes," "bacteria," and the "dumping of Chicago filth" on them had poisoned the mind of many of the country members off the line of the valley, and they refused to let any measure go through which did not have all the things in it which Means, Sanford, and his kicking colleagues said were necessary. The valley kickers said there must be a dilution of 1,000 cubic feet for every 5,000 persons in the Drainage District. THE TRIBUNE said it was excessive and says so now. It is far beyond what is required in the European city. But the country members supported the kickers and it had to go in the bill.

THE TRIBUNE did not suggest an eighteen-foot channel so that propellers might go down the Mississippi. It did not suggest a colossal rock cut with an actual capacity of 750,000 cubic feet. Nor a discharge of 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute, the water to be taken from Lake Michigan. Nor that the fourteen-foot channel should be enlarged to eighteen and 600,000 cubic feet furnished within *one year* from the time Congress agreed to take care of all water over 300,000 cubic feet. Nor that the big cut in the rock should begin nine miles this side of the Sag as it must, as the borings show. Far from suggesting or favoring any of these conditions it fought them all, and the result was its editor was told if his paper did not let up it would be held responsible for the defeat of the bill.

**Forced to Take a Defective Bill.**

Mayor Roche neither suggested these conditions nor was for them. But it was "Hobson's choice." It was that kind of a bill or no bill at all. And it was decided that the city would be in a better position if it took what it could get than if it got nothing; it was believed time would be gained by accepting even a bad measure and going to the Supreme Court and learning authoritatively whether the Legislature could establish a sanitary drainage district with power to issue bonds and levy taxes and assessments for the construction of the work; and if thecourt answered in the affirmative, then going to the next Legislature and asking it to make such amendments to the law as would make it practicable. But for the special clause allowing future amendments THE TRIBUNE would have fought the bill to the bitter end.

Time and engineers' investigations have shown that the law is even more defective than it was thought to be two years ago. When it was passed the surveys and borings were very imperfect. Since then the ground has been gone over thoroughly. It was believed in 1889 that the eighteen foot rock channel would not have to begin much this side of the Sag. It appears now that under the terms of a law which the malignant kickers imposed on the city it will begin nine miles this side of there. The estimates made of the cost of the work in 1889 were necessarily conjectural, and it now turns out they were altogether too low.

It is true THE TRIBUNE was for the provision permitting the Calumet drainage district when organized to use the Chicago rock channel, but the law as worded does not require any Calumet sanitary district to do so, and it would not be economic for it to go farther west than the canal, but to enlarge and use it.

**The Absurd 600,000 Requirement.**

The misrepresentations of the *News* deal chiefly, however, with the requirement that the district must send 600,000 cubic feet a minute down the Illinois. It quotes from THE TRIBUNE as follows:

> According to the law, too, the 600,000 cubic feet which the Chicago district is required some time hence to send down this 750,000-foot channel must be drawn through the Chicago River and the South Branch.

It then adds:

> It does not have to do anything of the sort. No one, from the Hering Commission to date, has ever claimed that the above volume could be carried through the Chicago River. Mr. Medill's own paper has often shown how the extra volume could be provided by a conduit at Thirty-ninth street. The law permits any feeders or adjuncts that may be required. But this misrepresentation enables the raising of this bugaboo:

> "To force so much water through those channels without destroying navigation would necessitate widening and deepening them at a cost of at least $50,000,000 for damages to property."

> But it doesn't have to come through the river. It is simply impracticable to obtain the total flow through the Chicago River. It can be obtained much better through some other route.

The facts about the flow are simply these: It was discovered at an early day that the valley kickers would let no bill be put through the Legislature which did not provide for a flow of at least 300,000 cubic feet. Mayor Roche went to figuring to see how it could be had. He found that without too seriously damaging the navigation of the river 250,000 feet could be sent through the South Branch. He then devised a plan for a covered conduit along Thirty-ninth street from the lake to the canal through which 40,000 or 50,000 cubic feet could be forced from the lake. That would make up the 300,000. How to get more neither he nor any other man could see. For to cut a new open channel along or parallel with Thirty-ninth street would cost, with land damages, at least $20,000,000. That 300,000 cubic feet was all the water this paper ever favored sending down. It never was for any 600,000 cubic feet, because it never could see where that quantity of water could be got. It often has pointed out the folly of such a demand. The *News* does not pretend to solve that mystery.

**Some Pertinent Questions.**

THE TRIBUNE asks now, as it did in 1889, "Where are the 300,000 extra feet to come from?" Can the *News* tell? It admits it is not to come through the river. It cannot be along the Sag, for that is not in the Chicago district. Is it to be by way of a great open ditch a dozen miles across Hyde Park? If so, how many tens of millions will it cost with the land damages and the necessary bridges? The *News* was in favor in 1889 of this fool scheme of 600,000 cubic feet discharge, but it did not explain then where the water was to be obtained, and has not since. Can it be that the *News* was for that provision because it knew it would be fatal to the law? It looks so. Here is an impracticable provision which the *News* and the kickers are for, and yet it professes to be in favor of sanitation and the keeping of the sewage out of the people's drinking water!

The *News*, which insisted on those absurd things then and chummed with the valley kickers, is in no position to charge THE TRIBUNE with hostility to sanitation.

**"Uncle Dick" Honored.**

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—[Special.]—Commander-in-Chief Veazey of the Grand Army of the Republic in recent orders announces the appointment of Richard J. Oglesby of Elkhart, Ill., and Oscar R. Looker of Detroit as aides-de-camp on his staff. General order No. 23, just issued, calls on members of the order to observe May 30 as Memorial day.

Schlitz Beer. Extra Pale.

## OLD LAKE-FRONT LOBBY.

### BILLS BEFORE THE ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLATURE IN 1869.

**One Introduced by Judge Knickerbocker and Authorized by the Common Council of Chicago, and Another by Representative Merritt—Majority and Minority Reports from a Committee and a Substitute Offered—As Finally Passed.**

The Twenty-sixth General Assembly of Illinois, which met Jan. 4, 1869, was much occupied in considering bills concerning the Lake-Front and Chicago's outer harbor. Jan. 13 a bill prepared and authorized by the Common Council was introduced by the late Judge Knickerbocker, then a member of the House.

It was designed to put an end to private schemes to get control of the Lake-Front by conveying to the city all the rights of the State to the Lake-Front east of Michigan avenue. It was thought that the Common Council had acted none too soon, and that had it delayed taking action until after the legislative session was over the Lake-Front and the bed of the lake for three miles out would have passed into the hands of a Wall street corporation.

The bill introduced by Judge Knickerbocker did not contemplate any sale of the Lake-Front or any part of it to railroad companies, but simply to complete and make good the existing title of the city to the property.

Within a few days Representative Merritt of Marion introduced a bill for the appointment of commissioners to take charge of the Lake-Front in the name of the State and sell it for the benefit of the State.

Early in the session there was a large and active lobby at Springfield. It was not known generally until the latter part of January that the Illinois Central had any representatives there beyond the usual number. Then it was discovered that two or three lobbyists were working in its interests to acquire the submerged lands and the Lake-Front. These reprcsentatives claimed that they would secure the defeat of the Common Council's bill and secure the passage of a bill that suited them better. The Common Council and Merritt bills were referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and Jan. 28 the result of the labors of the Illinois Central lobby appeared when the committee decided to report the "Illinois Central" bill. Capt. Mack, an ex-member, was the head of the Illinois Central lobby.

**Reported a Substitute.**

Feb. 4 the House Committee on Municipal Affairs reported back the bill for an act to enable the City of Chicago to enlarge the harbor, with a substitute providing for the sale of a portion of Lake Park north of Monroe street to the railroad companies, the proceeds to constitute a park fund, and for the cession to the Illinois Central of the submerged land east of its track. Judge Knickerbocker submitted a minority report which contained an exhaustive exposition of the title to the Lake-Front and the submerged lands. The reasons given for the nonconcurrence with the majority report of the committee were substantially as follows:

The majority report proposes to compel the City of Chicago to alienate its public grounds, dedicated by the Government of the United States and the Canal Commissioners for particular and specific uses, and for the common benefit of all its citizens, without any consent or acquiescence on the part of the people in interest.

It proposes to compel the city to accept an arbitrary and fixed sum for such conveyance without any regard being paid to the rights of the city.

It proposes to place, without any embargo, restriction, or limitation, the entire harbor-front of the city in the possession of a single private corporation in perpetuity, reserving only 7 per cent of the gross income of the harbor and making no provision by which the corporation can ever be compelled to improve the harbor to accommodate the vast and increasing commerce of the State.

The majority report recognizes riparian rights as attaching to the right of way of the railroad company in front of the public grounds of the city which, in the opinion of the minority of the committee, cannot possibly exist.

The minority of the committee believed that all the lands in question east of the Illinois Central tracks were legally and rightfully the lands of the City of Chicago, and that an interference with the city's rights to them such as the majority of the committee proposed would be unwarranted on the part of the General Assembly. The minority of the committee expressed the further opinion that the harbor should be under the control of the city and that the interests of the people of the State would be best subserved by such disposition of the soil of the harbor by the General Assembly. The advancement of the original bill—the bill authorized by the Common Council—to a third reading was recommended by the minority report.

Mr. Smith offered a substitute for both reports, providing for the sale of the blocks between Randolph and Monroe streets to Philip Wadsworth, Samuel Buckmaster, Thomas Snell, Van H. Higgins, and Christian Wall for $1,200,000, the proceeds to be used as a park fund. The whole matter was made the special order for Feb. 9.

**The Company's Position.**

Feb. 8 Capt. Mack, representing the Illinois Central, placed on the desks of members a brief containing a statement of the company's position. The points made were that the city had held the ground on the Lake-Front north of Monroe street for thirty-three years under the dedication of the Canal Commissioners as a common or public ground, and the right of the city to continue to hold this land in perpetuity for this purpose, except as a grant to the State for a paramount public use, could not be disputed. The necessity of business demanded that this property should be abandoned as a public park. The city could hold it forever as a public park, but it had no power to use it or permit it to be used for any other purpose. A conveyance in fee was asked. The State would lose nothing by making the conveyance and it could gain nothing by refusing to grant the title. The riparian ownership, he claimed, belonged to the Illinois Central, and a grant by the State to any but the riparian owner would be a violation of its trust.

Feb. 9, the day set for considering the whole question in the House, a protest was laid on the tables of the members, signed by J. Y. Scammon and Thomas Hoyne, characterizing the Illinois Central bill as a swindle and opposing all measures that looked to making an outside harbor or selling any portion of Lake Park. The protest said that the free breezes from the lake and the public ground on the shore were worth more to the people than all the money the Illinois Central would ever earn. Cherished privileges for which the people had paid taxes for a quarter of a century ought not to be parted with "for a mess of pottage or thirty pieces of silver."

The different bills were before the House until Feb. 21. The representatives of the Illinois Central expressed themselves as satisfied that no other Lake-Front bill besides the one supported by the company would pass, and claimed to have the necessary number of votes. The bill was advanced to a third reading Feb. 11, and Feb. 21 it passed the House by a vote of 49 yeas to 29 nays.

**Provisions of the Bill.**

The bill conveyed all the right and title of the State in and to all the portion of fractional Secs. 10 and 15 lying east of Michigan avenue and between Park row and Randolph street to the city, with full power to convey the same by a vote of three-fourths of the Aldermen elected, and provided that the proceeds should constitute a park fund to be equitably distributed among the three divisions of the city. The bill also confirmed the claims of the Illinois Central to the lands submerged or otherwise lying 400 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue in fractional Secs. 10 and 15, and conveyed all the right and title of the State in and to the submerged lands lying east of the Illinois Central tracks and breakwater, between a line produced eastwardly from the south line of the south pier and a line extended eastwardly from Lot 21, near the roundhouse, for one mile from shore, provided the fee should be held in perpetuity by the Illinois Central, and that the income therefrom should form a part of the gross income of the company, on which the company should forever pay the per centum provided by its charter. The bill passed the Senate March 8.

Immediately after it passed the House Mr. Strawn offered a resolution appointing a committee to "investigate the truth of the various reports concerning the supposed corruption of members in the passage of bills." Mr. Taylor of Cook County at once opposed the resolution, giving as his reason that it "might hinder the passage of the bill in the Senate." The resolution was adopted, however.

Feb. 18 a mass-meeting had been held at Farwell Hall in Chicago to protest against the passage of the bill, and spirited speeches were made by Judge Knickerbocker, Lieut.-Gov. Bross, Representative Miller, John Wentworth, and Elliott Anthony. A series of ringing resolutions prepared by Thomas Hoyne denouncing the bill was also adopted and a committee of seven appointed to go to Springfield and oppose the bill. Their labor was all in vain, however. The Governor's veto April 14 was only a temporary check, the General Assembly promptly passing the bill over his head.

## DICTATOR LEECH SHOULD BE MUZZLED.

**He Attacks a Fund Which Both Parties Have Held as Sacred.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[New York Times.]—Senator Sherman was at the Treasury Department, and he had a long conversation with Secretary Foster. He did not say what it was about, but the failure of Director of the Mint Leech to make another ridiculous pronunciamento advising the reckless use of *trust funds* in the Treasury to help that department out of the embarrassment into which it has been thrown by the headlong extravagance of Reed's Billion Congress appears to have been one result of his call.

The offense of Leech is so rank that he is provoking the criticism of Republican papers that are not at all suspected of party lukewarmness. Gen. Boynton, in an editorial to the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, recommends that muzzles be issued by the Treasury, and that Leech be supplied with one of them. Secretary Foster is sadly in need of some one to remind him of the requirements of law.

Director of the Mint and Dictator Leech, in his last announcement of what the "available assets" of the Treasury are, said that there could be no doubt of the power of the Secretary to use for any purpose the $100,000,000 of reserve to redeem the greenback circulation as freely as he could use any other fund in the Treasury. If the Secretary will look over his laws he will find that in an act approved July 12, 1882, there is a clause that has been construed to mean that it is mandatory upon the Secretary to maintain as "sacred" the one hundred millions of gold for redemption purposes. The language of the law is such that the Secretary must imply that he cannot touch the one hundred millions, and if he reads the debates in the Senate at the time the bill was under discussion and the provision now referred to was adopted, he will soon come to the conclusion that there are eminent men who differ in opinion from his self-constituted adviser, Mr. Leech.

In the act of July 12, 1882, which was entitled "An act to enable national banks to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," in Sec. 12, after making provision for gold certificates issued in exchange for deposits of gold coin, and in regard to gold held for redemption of certificates, the act reads:

"Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below $100,000,000."

That proviso, in the estimation of the men who were making the bill, meant that the redemption reserve fund should not be permitted to fall below $100,000,000. The debate, from the moment when Senator Aldrich, on behalf of the Finance Committee and by the unanimous vote of that committee, offered the proviso as an amendment, shows that the object of the Senate in putting an irrelevant amendment in the bill was to make a law to prevent any Secretary of the Treasury from undoing all the carefully-conducted operations by which the Treasury was placed upon a resumption basis.

After the amendment was offered, Mr. Allison stated that it "simply provides for the protection of the reserve for the redemption of lawful money." Mr. Aldrich said that the reserve then in the Treasury was $140,000,000, and he thought it ought to be fixed at more than $100,000,000, but, in deference to the contrary opinions of some of his associates, he had to put it at $100,000,000. "It is," he said, "to guard the redemption fund from depletion or destruction."

Mr. Bayard, who supported the amendment, gave his reasons in a speech, in which he said that he should vote for it "because it provides, if not a direct recognition, at least so strong an implication that it may be considered as tantamount thereto; that there is a fund beyond the power of the Secretary of the Treasury; that it is there by legal recognition and responsible for the greenback currency." Mr. Bayard confessed that he did not see what the amendment had to do with the bill, but he recognized its importance, and he made his opinion very plain.

He told how the resumption fund had been accumulated, how the people had bought and paid for bonds in gold, and that gold had been put aside to enable the Treasury to say on a certain day that all demands for gold would be met. "Their bonds are out," he said, "which were the consideration for that fund, and while there was no ear mark set upon it there is a clear implication of legal right and duty that the gold bought by the bonds of the United States for the purpose of maintaining resumption of specie payment should not be diverted to anything else."

It would be well for Director of the Mint Leech before he again proposes to lay hands upon this $100,000,000 to read what further Mr. Bayard had to say. He went on:

> In my judgment any Secretary of the Treasury who should use any portion of the gold in the Treasury that we bought for the purpose of enabling us to resume, and more than enabling us to resume, something equally important, of continuing and maintaining our power to resume, would be guilty of a breach of law and a breach of public trust.

Mr. Allison agreed with Mr. Bayard as to the importance of holding the sum, whatever it was, as inviolate. "I believe," he said, "it is as sacred a fund as he believes it is."

It is not an unfunny and smart as Mr. Leech may have supposed when he made his statement to attack the foundations of the resumption of specie payments in order to enable Mr. Foster to keep up with Tom Reed's billion Congress appropriations. He can easily stave off some of the appropriations by saying that there is no money in the Treasury "not otherwise appropriated" for the purposes that he believes can be safely postponed. Works not begun may perhaps be so put off in his discretion. That, of course, will be an admission that Cannon and his spendthrift associates, who are bent on beating the record for profligacy, did not pay any heed to what they were doing when they made the rash appropriations for pensions and public buildings, and a lot of other things that could have been left out of the bills.

Recklessness in one thing leads to indifference and recklessness in others, and the turning over of the Treasury to the care of Director of the Mint Leech is not much worse than the scandalous recklessness of his appointment to the office that he holds.

Before this amendment was adopted it was strengthened somewhat upon the suggestion of Mr. Ingalls. As introduced it made it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the resumption fund at $100,000,000. "I want," said Mr. Gibbs, "a sum there (in the Treasury) which shall not be subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury," and he insisted upon having it mandatory upon the Secretary, instead of discretionary, to maintain the fund for the purpose for which it was set aside. As strengthened, the proviso passed without a division.

## SETTLING MILWAUKEE LABOR DISPUTES.

**Difficulties in the Building Trades in a Fair Way of Adjustment.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—May 1 will probably be uneventful in this city so far as the labor question is concerned. Although the last month has been quite prolific in the matter of strikes and lockouts in the building trades, the present indications are that all the difficulties will be soon settled. W. H. Kliver of Chicago, the National President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, is here in an attempt to secure an arbitration of the differences between the carpenters and the bosses.

Whatever may be the result of the investigation of the Board of Public Works instituted by Mayor Somers, Commissioner Dunck will retire from the board. Mr. Dunck says that before there were any charges made against the board he had intended to resign on May 1, but now he will remain in the board to defend himself before the investigation committee. If he is exonerated he will then resign.

E. M. Spaulding, the civil engineer appointed by the government to resurvey and get the grade of Block 23, the site of the new postoffice, completed his work and forwarded his report to Washington today. Custodian Calhoun Watrous is of the opinion that work on the new building will be commenced by November.

**"Blaine's Dangerous Lead."**

Under the title of "Blaine's Dangerous Lead" the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) gravely discusses the Presidential chances of Secretary Blaine. It finds that heretofore he has seized upon "passing political expedients," but now he has forged to the front because of his "overtowering statesmanship." It declares that in the present aspect of the Presidential contest Blaine is the only Republican who could have the remotest chance of winning. And then it adds:

> If the next Presidential contest were now upon us, with 1891 instead of 1892 to decide it, Blaine could not only be the Republican candidate without effort on his part, but he would be a most formidable competitor for the Democrats. His great peril is in the fact that his tide of popularity has reached its flood one year before the candidates are to be selected, and, cramped by his premiership under another aspirant, the next year must be full of pitfalls for him. He may escape most or even all of them, but, if so, he must reverse the history of public men generally, and especially the past history of James G. Blaine. It is his advance lead of today that makes his path thick with dangers, and in the present chaotic condition of parties none can safely forecast results for 1892."

There is not much more than a single grain of truth in all this. The determination of Blaine's candidacy will be made by himself. He was the choice of the Republican party in 1884 and he was the choice in 1888, for only his positive declination made the selection of another candidate possible. He is the choice of the party today and he will be next year. But that he will be a candidate is quite another thing. He has but to give the word to rally all that fire of enthusiasm that has burned for him so many years and sturdily refuses to be quenched. He need not go so far even as that. He has but to keep still and allow the word to be passed around unchallenged that he will not decline and the nomination is his. All this would be accomplished without disparaging President Harrison in the least. The President has given us a splendid administration, and the party is willing to support him for another term, but above every one else James G. Blaine unquestionably has the call. No other American is so beloved by his countrymen. There is a feeling that he was cheated out of the election in New York in 1884, and that in declining the renomination four years later, when he might have been elected, for the sake of consistency. The American people do not forget these things, and they would be more than willing to give him the nomination next year. But a letter of positive declination can block such a movement at any time, and if Blaine is not the nominee it will be because he himself declares in favor of the renomination of Harrison.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

## NEW QUESTION DECIDED.

### THE COURT SAYS A CHATTEL MORTGAGE CANNOT CONTROL A LEASE.

**Judge Tuley Passes Upon a Point Which Is Believed to Have Been Raised for the First Time—The Consolidated Mutual Fire Insurance Company in a Receiver's Hands—Wholesale Clothiers Quarrel—Other Items—Legal Notes—The Record—The Call.**

Whether a chattel mortgage can control a lease was a question decided by Judge Tuley yesterday for the first time. Aug. 12, 1890, Lyman F. Wilson procured from the Jenney & Graham Gun company a lease of the basement at No. 102 Madison street for a term of five years from May 1, 1890. Wilson took possession and with John E. Kernott formed a partnership to conduct a restaurant. They sold out their lease and business to E. C. Benton and F. C. Remington for $2,650, of which $800 was paid in cash. Payment of the balance was secured by a chattel mortgage on the lease and furniture. Benton and Remington canceled the lease last April, and Wilson now claims possession of the basement by virtue of the chattel mortgage. He filed a bill and procured an injunction restraining the Jenney & Graham company from ousting him. The company made a motion to dissolve yesterday on the ground that it had no notice of the chattel mortgage. The court held that a chattel mortgage executed without notice or consent did not bind the lessor and that the lease having been canceled Wilson had no further interest in the premises. The injunction was dissolved.

**In a Receiver's Hands.**

Charles Rose was yesterday appointed receiver of the Consolidated Mutual Fire-Insurance company. Last February the company assigned, and George Richey was made assignee. Attorney Baldwin, representing the State Auditor, obtained an injunction from Judge Collins restraining the assignee from distributing the assets and asked for a receiver. The point raised was that a mutual company cannot assign. Yesterday Judge Collins was asked to dissolve the injunction. He overruled that motion and appointed the receiver in bond of $30,000.

**Wholesale Clothiers Fall Out.**

James H. Hirsch yesterday asked the Superior Court to decree an accounting between him and Edward L. Huntley, his copartner in the wholesale clothing firm of E. L. Huntley & Co., organized in December, 1889. L. C. Wachsmuth & Co. furnished goods and retained supervision of accounts. Hirsch says Huntley sent out thousands of circulars advertising his firm as "Gentile clothiers" and "venomously attacking the Jews." Hirsch says this greatly injured the trade and caused a termination of the contract with Wachsmuth & Co. Hirsch further charges that Huntley is collecting firm accounts and converting the money to his own use. During 1890 the firm's business is estimated at $190,000, of which $39,000 was profit. Hirsch wants his share of this money, a general accounting and receiver, and an injunction restraining Huntley from making further collections.

**They Never Speak.**

In the Circuit Court Samuel Cohen seeks a dissolution of partnership with his son-in-law, William Schinberg, in the iron and rag business at Fortieth street and Stewart avenue. The assets of the firm figure up $12,907 and the liabilities $10,951. It is said that the business cannot be successfully carried on because of dissension and quarrels between the two parties, who for two months have not spoken to each other.

**Apparently Settled at Last.**

Judge Scales yesterday issued an order for final distribution in the insolvent estate of George Bohner. Bohner was a Dearborn street crockery merchant who assigned two years ago, leaving his creditors an estate worth $50,000. In April, 1889, an order was entered on a majority petition discontinuing proceedings. Certain creditors contested and the matter has been through the Appellate and Supreme Courts. Both times the County Court order was affirmed. Unless objections are filed in five days the decree becomes final.

**Legal Notes.**

The suit of the St. Luke's Free Hospital to recover $42,500 from the estate of the philanthropist, Dr. Tolman Wheeler, came up before Judge Tuley yesterday. The court will consider the controversy on briefs to be submitted.

Ruth E. Muir recently filed a bill for divorce, alleging cruelty and infidelity. Andrew T. Muir now says he is not a resident of Illinois and denies the charges. He believes Mrs. Muir has tired of matrimony and has come to Chicago, "known the world over for the number of its divorces," that she may quietly obtain a decree.

The Riverside Printing company of Milwaukee filed a creditor's bill in the Circuit Court to reach $1,500 worth of stock in the Coup Museum company, said to have been purchased by A. E. Andrea and transferred to his wife to satisfy a judgment for $1,256 recovered by the company in December, 1889, on a debt created by Andrea while manager for the "Mountain Pink" company for printing.

**THE COURT RECORD.**

**United States Circuit Court—New Suits.**

21,953—Courtland P. Carr et al. vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Co. Ass. $10,000. J. L. Hill et al. atty.

21,956—Milwaukee Carving Co. et al. vs. Solomon, Oscar, and Adolph Karpen. Infringement pat. 447,796, imp. in carving machine. Winckler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas, solrs.

21,957—Max Tonk vs. Simon, Isaac, and Solomon Grollman (S. Grollman & Son). Infringement pat. 440,586, imp. in piano-stools. Offield, Towle & Linthicum, solrs.

21,958—Appeal of D. B. Fisk & Co., from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York. Shuman & Defres, attys.

21,960—Appeal of G. W. Sheldon from same. Same attys.

**Superior Court—New Suits.**

122,731—James H. Hirsch vs. Edward L. Huntley. Bill for accounting, etc. W. Wood, solr.

122,732—Henry M. Eckles, admr., vs. Chicago Stamping Co. Case, $5,000. Duncan & Gilbert, attys.

122,733—Kies Thele & Co. vs. Guss Lass. Conf. judgt., $103.64. C. B. Ever, atty.

122,734—B. Freld vs. Henry Schwartz and Max Rabfeldt. Appl.

122,735—Edwin A. Casey vs. Henry Wisner et al. Petn. to establish title. F. C. Farwell, solr.

122,736—John L. Lincoln vs. J. W. Bent. Asst., $8,500. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

122,737—Mathilda Ritthamel vs. Edward Ritthamel. Bill for separate maintenance. A. Marx, solr.

122,738—J. Dunfee et al. vs. Warren Springer. Bill. L. G. Kirkland, solr.

122,739—Same vs. Same. Covt., $4,500. Same atty.

**Circuit Court—New Suits.**

90,835—Andrew G. Johnson vs. Frederick B. Heinberg. Asst., $400. C. F. Loesch, atty.

90,836—Joseph Novak vs. C., R. and Q. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. Duncan & Gilbert, attys.

90,837—John Hasted vs. Stephen Olbrich and Harry D. Golbeck. Appl.

90,838—William H. Schimpferman vs. C. P. Newberry. Asst., $500. J. Wright, atty.

90,839—Annie Newman vs. William Newman. Bill for div. Barnett & Williams, solrs.

90,840—Jacob H. Lesher et al. vs. Oscar C. St. Clair and J. F. Ritter. Asst., $1,000. E. A. Morse, atty.

90,841—Ames & Frost Co. vs. Bistow Pothe Mfg. Co. Asst., $800. W. Wood, atty.

90,842—Frank Picksa, by next friend, vs. C. and N. W. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. C. E. Reeve, atty.

90,843—Joseph Gasiowski, admr., vs. C. & G. T. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. Same atty.

90,844—Edward J. Colby vs. E. D. Stiff and H. W. Reade. Replevin, $800. Same atty.

90,845—Samuel Cohen vs. Aaron Schinberg. Bill. Moses & Pam, solrs.

90,846—John Davis Co. vs. Arthur Orr. Asst., $1,000. McMurdy & Job, attys.

90,847—Wilhelmine Engeland vs. Eva Miller. Appl.

90,848—S. De Mihalka vs. Philip Maher. Appl.

90,849—U. S. Brewing Co. vs. Robert Forsley

## WILL MAKE NO CHANGE.

**WORLD'S FAIR OFFICIALS ANSWER REQUESTS OF ELECTRICAL MEN.**

**Conference Between the Committee on Grounds and Buildings and the Board of Control—Other Work of the Latter Body—California Recognized in an Appointment by the Director-General—Phœbe Couzins' Case Transferred to a Federal Court.**

Electrical people will have to be satisfied with a divided exhibit and the accommodations provided for them in the proposed Electrical Building.

At a conference yesterday between the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, the Board of Control, and electrical representatives, Chief of Construction Burnham carried the day with his building plans against the opinions and protests of the electrical people. The committee declined to take any action toward changing the plans, and the efforts of Prof. Barrett, Chief of the Department of Electricity, have been in vain.

There were present at the conference besides the Committee on Grounds and Buildings the following.

Commissioners Palmer, Massey, De Young, Lindsay, Martindale, and McKenzie, and, representing the electrical interests, Director R. C. Clowry of the Western Union, C. H. Wilson, Superintendent of the Chicago Telephone company, C. A. Browne, General Manager of the Western Electric company, F. B. Badt of the Thomson-Houston company, F. W. Cushing, General Manager of the Central Electric company, and W. A. Kreidler, publisher of the *Western Electrician*.

E. T. Jeffery, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, opened the conference by saying that the buildings and grounds had been laid out and it did not appear advisable to change the plans at this date.

Mr. Clowry followed with a series of letters and protests against the proposed division of the electrical exhibits and the failure to provide power in the Electrical Building for the plants exhibited.

J. A. Hornsby, Secretary of the Department of Electricity, stated Prof. Barrett's position and dwelt on the necessity for having power in connection with the building by which it might be shown how much light or power is produced from a pound of coal. This he said was necessary to demonstrate the economic features of the plants on exhibition. Mr. Hornsby also recited the statements made by electric firms that a division of their exhibits would impair the effect of the display and discourage them from making the expenditures they otherwise would.

Chief of Construction Burnham had little to say beyond the declaration he has previously made that it was out of his power to make changes and that building plans were already far advanced.

Consulting Engineer Gottlieb backed Mr. Burnham. He said there could be no rearrangement at this late day. He said the only place for power was in the machinery annex, which is in the southwest corner of the park. Here, he said, the railroads could deliver the coal, and the smoke nuisance would be kept in this corner. If power were placed in the Electrical Building coal would have to be transported over the grounds. He said 14,000-horse power would be provided and steam could be conveyed to other portions of the park where it might be needed. He said a 14,000-horse power plant would be the largest of which he had any knowledge.

Mr. Badt spoke against the divided exhibit and said some of the large Atlantic steamers used 18,000-horse power. He also said that steam could not be satisfactorily conveyed 1,500 feet, which is the distance between the machinery annex and the Electrical Building. Mr. Kreidler spoke for the united exhibit and C. A. Browne said it was absolutely necessary to have engines and power close to the electrical machinery.

After these statements the Board of Control and electricians withdrew and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings after a brief session decided to let the building plans stand as they are. The Consulting Engineer was, however, instructed to look up the matter of transmitting steam power. The electrical people were greatly disappointed, but could do nothing. Mr. Burnham is blamed by them for not listening to their wishes two months ago before the building plans were determined upon.

Prof. Barrett is in New York, but there was a rumor yesterday that he would resign as Chief of the Department of Electricity rather than be connected with what he feared under the circumstances would not be a satisfactory display.

### RECOGNITION FOR CALIFORNIA.

**Walter S. Maxwell Made Chief of the Department of Horticulture.**

Walter S. Maxwell of California was yesterday appointed Chief of the Department of Horticulture by Director-General Davis, and the appointment was confirmed by the Board of Control. Thus ends the prolonged contest over this department, and California, largely through the efforts of Commissioner De Young, secures the plum.

Mr. Maxwell is 35 years old and is a Californian by birth, having first seen the light of day near San Francisco. He was brought up on a farm, but at 19 left his home and went to Los Angeles, where he worked on the *Evening Express* as a printer. He grew tired of the printing business, married into one of the old Spanish families in Southern California, and at 22 went into the shipping business, dealing in grain, fruits, and wines. He amassed a fortune at this business, and two years ago retired from it and became a land operator.

### TAKEN TO A FEDERAL COURT.

**The Defendants Have Miss Couzins' Suit Transferred.**

In less than five minutes Judge Tuley yesterday disposed of the motion for injunction on behalf of Miss Phœbe Couzins by transferring the case to the United States Circuit Court on a petition presented by Edwin Walker, representing the defendants. The petition avers that President Palmer is a resident of Michigan; James A. McKenzie of Kentucky, George A. Massey of Delaware, Michael H. De Young of California, Elijah B. Martindale of Indiana, J. W. St. Clair of West Virginia, Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, Bertha M. H. Palmer of Illinois, William Lindsay of Kentucky, and Susan B. Cook of Tennessee. Besides being non-residents the defendants are officers of the Government under an act passed by Congress and as such complainant sought to enjoin them from removing her as Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers and even to compel them to deliver up books and papers pertaining to the office. These documents being valuable and the Secretary's salary being $3,000 a year, the case involved more than $2,000 as required by law for a removal. A Federal question was involved, as the court would have to construe the act of Congress and interpret the power conferred upon defendants.

President Palmer and Mr. Walker gave the necessary bond in $1,000. The Judge thought the case was a proper one for the United States courts and granted the petition without comment. Judge Waite wanted to amend the bill in some particulars, but he was told that he had better ask for that leave in the other court. The application will probably be made before Judge Gresham.

Miss Couzins notified Secretary Dickinson yesterday that she would today make a formal demand for her salary voucher for the current month. She will be given a voucher for the first fifteen days, but will be denied compensation since she was deposed.

### BOARD OF CONTROL MEETING.

**No Separate Exhibit for Colored People—Other Matters Passed On.**

The Board of Control refused yesterday to sanction a special and distinct exhibit for the colored people of the country. The question came up in a communication from Prof. J. H. Johnson of the American Association of Education of the Colored Youth. The board simply passed a resolution that it was not expedient to direct or authorize any distinctions to be made between American exhibiters, and the matter was left to the Department of Installation.

A communication was received from Mr. G. W. Lampkins, Secretary, requesting that the Veteran Police Patrol and the Veteran Relief and Industrial Association of Cook County, Ill., be employed to patrol the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition. The Secretary was directed to reply to his communication that the Board of Control had no jurisdiction in regard to employing the police for the World's Fair grounds, and to refer the writer to the Illinois corporation of the Exposition.

The lady managers asked for authority to appoint women representatives in foreign countries, but were advised that it was inexpedient to make such appointments until after the Department of Foreign Affairs shall have been organized.

The by-laws of the board were so altered as to provide for stated meetings of the board on the second Wednesday of each month, beginning with the month of June. Special meetings may be called by President Palmer or Vice-Chairman McKenzie.

Today the board will hold a conference with the Committee on Grounds and Buildings relative to State exhibits and will adjourn this afternoon.

There is a proposition before it to create a Department of Ceremonies. This is now in the hands of a secretary who is handicapped by lack of authority.

### PROF. PUTNAM'S GREAT PLANS.

**How He Expects to Get Together the Ethnological and Archæological Exhibit.**

Prof. F. W. Putnam, chief of the Department of Ethnology, has started in on his mission of accumulating ethnological and archæological exhibits of the New World. Advantage will at once be taken of an expedition to Greenland in charge of Lieut. Peary. The Lieutenant will secure an Eskimo house and all its equipments, utensils, weapons, ornaments, and articles of costume. An Eskimo home will be reproduced at the Exposition. Another collection will be made on the west coast of North America, and the Eskimo of that section will be illustrated. The habitations of the various tribes of North American Indians will be secured, and perhaps some of the Indians. Prof. Putnam will get together a series of charts to show that the native people of America did not spring from one tribe.

Special exploration is also to be made in some parts of South America, where it is essential to get material illustrative of the highest stage of culture reached by the people before the conquest by Pizarro.

### JEALOUSY AND HILL BEAT THE BILL.

**New York's Legislature Fails to Make an Appropriation for the Chicago Fair.**

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—[Special.]—Senator Stewart's bill, appropriating $200,000 for New York's exhibit at the Columbian Fair, failed to pass with 300 other measures. Its wreck was due directly to the jealousy of New York City at failing to secure the World's Fair, aided by Gov. Hill. The Senate is in the control of the country members. New York City's delegation, with the exception of Senator Stewart, is Democratic. The Republican country members made the amount $300,000, with the intention of giving a larger sum next winter when the money would be most needed. The Assembly is under the control of the New York Tammany politicians, who have no good will towards Chicago since it snatched the coveted plum from New York.

After the Assembly received the World's Fair bill from the Senate it allowed it to remain in the Ways and Means Committee for nearly a month. It would probably have been allowed to slumber there had not Gov. Hill seen a chance for a political stroke. The Senate was in a deadlock over a resolution introduced by the Republicans to investigate the management of the State canals. Gov. Hill had unsuccessfully endeavored in several ways to shake the Republicans from their position. The World's Fair bill was considered a good lever, so he informed his lieutenants that the bill must be brought forth, but not in such a form as to admit of its passage.

Acting upon the dictation of Gov. Hill the Democratic Ways and Means Committee amended the bill by making the amount appropriated $250,000. This was with no liberal intention on the part of the majority of the committee for the Fair, but was, in fact, to defeat the measure, knowing that the Senate in deadlock could not receive it. The Democratic majority in the Assembly was entirely under the control of Gov. Hill, and one word from him would have saved the bill. But he did not want the bill any more than Tammany Hall did. Upon several occasions he has shown his pique over Chicago securing the Fair, which he charges to the Republicans. He had hoped to gain politically by defeating the Fair bill, but the result is just the opposite.

The legislators outside of New York, Kings and Westchester Counties are very much put out over the matter, and declare it an outrage. The prospects now are that Gov. Hill will not call an extra session of the Legislature, although many believe he will.

### ILLINOIS LADIES WANT $50,000.

**The Legislature Asked to Appropriate at Least That Amount.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—A petition was today presented to the General Assembly signed by Mrs. Potter Palmer and the two Illinois members of the Board of Lady Managers asking for an appropriation of not less than $50,000 for the woman's exhibit at the Fair. Among other things the ladies say:

We promise diligence and fidelity in the use of any sum that the Legislature in its wisdom should give to us. The local directory has munificently appropriated the sum of $200,000 for a woman's building and we sincerely hope that your honorable body will deal with our petition for aid in such a manner as will bring glory to our great State and be just to the women who have, we believe, always seconded their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers to place our grand Commonwealth in the front ranks.

**School Children to Raise Funds.**

TOPEKA, Kas., April 30.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Kansas Bureau of Promotion of the World's Columbian Exposition tonight a plan was adopted by which it is proposed to have the school children of the State raise the money with which to construct the Kansas building at Chicago. A proclamation is to be made by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction setting aside a day to be devoted to exercises by each school in the State, at which the World's Fair and historical events which it is intended to celebrate will be discussed. A program will be made out to be followed in all the schools, and collections will be taken and an admission fee charged. There are in Kansas 12,000 school districts, and if an average of only $3 is raised in each a fund of $36,000 will be raised.

**To Illustrate Papermaking.**

NEENAH, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—The Kimberly and Clark Paper company of the Fox River Valley will spend $30,000 in putting in a small though complete mill at the World's Fair, and will show all the processes of papermaking.

### NEW MEXICO'S IRRIGATION STATISTICS

**Results of the Census Office Inquiry Into the Subject in the Territory.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The Census Office makes public some further figures about irrigation in New Mexico, in which there are 3,085 farms that are irrigated out of a total of 4,174, not including those of the Pueblo Indians. The average size of the irrigated farms, or more strictly those portions of farms on which irrigation is practiced, is thirty acres. The average first cost of a water right is $5.58 per acre, and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land, is $12.96 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the Territory, including buildings, etc., is reported as $50.98 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of the buildings, of $32.44 per acre. The average annual cost of water is $1.54 per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of products per acre, leaves an average annual return of $11.26 per acre.

The invariable tendency is to describe as "irrigated" all land to which water has been applied within any recent period by artificial means, land to which ditches so far destitute of water have been constructed, and even land for which water rights merely are claimed, and this has placed the Census Office under the necessity of restricting itself in its official bulletins on irrigation to land on which crops were actually raised by the artificial application of water during the census year 1889.

### LET THE GOVERNMENT TAKE CHARGE.

**Chairman Stickney's Remedy for Law-Breaking by Railroads.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30.—Chairman A. B. Stickney of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, in his book "The Railway Problem," in which the prevailing situation is exhaustively discussed, makes the following suggestion:

"Clearly, if the government would enforce its laws against the railway companies its chief executive officer, who has charge of this department, whenever he becomes satisfied that any management is persistently disobeying the laws, should have power to take possession of the property and manage it through the intervention of a receiver or otherwise, until he can have a satisfactory assurance that the law will thereafter be obeyed. The enactment of a law giving this power would probably be effective to prevent discriminations and other violations of law without being actually set in motion. Such a law if enforced would reach the real culprit, where fines and penalties reach only their representatives and employés. During the four years that the Inter-State law has been in existence who has been fined? Just one poor freight agent, who was undoubtedly following his instructions."


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**FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SALE.**

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| Ladies' Kid Opera and Strap Slippers, Good Style | Value $2.50 | $1.50 |
| Ladies' Retsof Kid Oxford Ties, Patent Leather Tip and Plain | Value $4.00 | $2.75 |
| Ladies' French Kid Strap Ties, Perfect Comfort | Value $5.00 | $3.00 |
| Ladies' Kid Oxfords, Fancy Vesting Tops, Patent Tips | Value $6.00 | $3.50 |
| Ladies' Patent Leather Oxfords, Black Oose Quarters | Value $6.00 | $3.50 |
| Ladies' Patent Leather—Kid Top, Turn Button | Value $7.00 | $4.00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button and Lace Cloth Top—Patent Leather Tips | Value $6.00 | $3.50 |
| Ladies' Best Quality French Kid Button Street Shoe | Value $6.00 | $4.50 |
| Ladies' Retsof Kid Turn Button, Opera and Wide Toe | Value $6.00 | $3.50 |
| Ladies' Straight Goat Button 'Hand-Made,' with Bullock Back Stay | Value $5.00 | $3.50 |
| Ladies' Goat Spring Heel, Sizes 2½ to 6 | Value $4.50 | $3.00 |
| Misses' Goat Button, Extension Soles | Value $3.00 | $2.00 |
| Child's Goat Spring Heel Button—Play Shoe | Value $2.00 | $1.25 |
| INFANTS' KID BUTTON | | 50c, $1.00, $1.25 |
| All the new and desirable styles in Infants' & Children's Fancy Shoes | | AT RIGHT PRICES |

## Bicycle and Tennis Shoes

In Endless Variety of Styles and Prices.


### MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN WORTH.

**Land Purchased for Several New Ones There—Work to Be Begun at Once.**

B. F. Jacobs & Co. and Allen, Opdyke & Allen have closed the sale of 180 acres in the northwest part of Sec. 35, Worth, for $105,000. The sale was made for John Gunzenhauser and George Middleton. These parties bought the land last October for $70,000. The purchaser is Rosman D. Curtis, who buys for a syndicate which proposes to develop a new manufacturing town. A contract for 142 acres adjoining was made yesterday, and a number of sales will be reported in the next few days. The purchasing syndicate now controls a large tract northwest of Blue Island along the Calumet Terminal railroad.

The new manufacturing town will be called Wireton Park, and is located on the west side of the Grand Trunk railroad at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street. The center extends back to the Calumet Terminal railroad, the town site being in Secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36.

Among the manufacturing establishments already prepared to locate is the Chicago Wire Spring company, at present located at Lockport, Ill., which will employ from 300 to 400 men. The new works will be double the size of the present works at Lockport. The Wire Nail mill, formerly at Belleville, Ill., and the Farquhar Heating company's works, now located at Wilmington, O., which will employ 200 men, are also to locate at the new town.

The erection of the manufactories will be begun immediately, and will cost from $150,000 to $200,000. The town site will be platted at once and the erection of buildings begun as soon as possible.

The town will be established as a prohibition town, and it is expected that a colony of Quakers will be located at the new point. The officers of the Farquhar Heating company will build homes near the works.

### ARRIVALS OF A DAY AT THE HOTELS.

**Some of the Guests at the Leading Hostelries of Chicago.**

Auditorium—Leroy Andrews and wife, John G. Foard, New York; Frank Paul, Montreal, Can.; W. Pearre, Maryland; Hans Soanenhoff, Colorado Springs; David Tod and family, Glasgow, Scotland; J. Miller, London, England; Andrew Rutherford, Dundee, Scotland.

Grand Pacific—W. W. Eastman and wife, Hot Springs, Ark.; James H. Cutler, New York; Congressman Hugh H. Price, Black River Falls, Wis.; P. McFarlane, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Tremont—M. H. Day and wife, Rapids City; J. J. Dowdell and wife, New York; E. H. Gannon and wife, Phillipsburg, Mont.; O. T. Booth, Omaha.

Richelieu—W. B. Nye, Boston; Marcus S. Ruthenberg, New Albany, Ind.; W. B. Knight, St. Louis; Francis H. Weeks, H. M. Barnes, New York.

Wellington—Harry Whigham, Harry Jacobs, Raton, N. M.; Mrs. Fansey, Salt Lake City, Utah; the Rev. F. W. Baker, Compton, Ky.

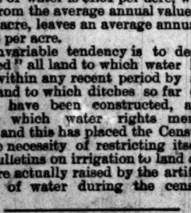
Leland—Q. H. Gragg, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. G. Darevin, New York; A. G. Catherwood, Indianapolis.

Sherman—J. E. Marlerburg, Oriskany, N. Y.; W. J. Dalton, Montreal.

**Wild Flax.**

Wild flax is indigenous to Montana, and grows luxuriantly everywhere. Farmers are finding it a new source of profit.


ROYAL




BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.


### HOW TO DETECT IT.

**Some Valuable Hints Regarding the Grippe—Signs of Its Approach and How to Counteract Them.**

The discussion as to the cause of the grippe is of course interesting, but gives little satisfaction to its unfortunate victims. Whether caused by microbe or vagaries of the weather its ravages continue and the country still bends under its scourge. In Chicago recently the deaths from this cause were so great that the undertaking facilities of the city were insufficient to meet the emergency. The death rate is correspondingly high all through the Northern and Eastern States.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on people that in order to ward off the disease warning symptoms must be regarded and prompt action taken. It becomes extremely difficult to dislodge the disease if allowed to take its course. Hence its name. It generally commences with a slight headache or pains in the small of the back or limbs. It does not always give one even as plain a hint as this—a feeling of tightness across the forehead, buzzing in the ears, or peculiar feeling about the eyes, may be all the notice one gets, so it is culpable carelessness to neglect even these slight signs.

The remedy lies in a stimulant, and the preference should be given to whisky. All the doctors of the country are agreed on this point, but are very careful to impress on their patients the fact that pure whisky alone must be taken. Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky is the purest on the market, and can be readily obtained at all drug stores. This preparation, which is indorsed by all the leading doctors, scientists, and chemists of the present day, is this year adding to the first-class reputation which it won during the epidemic of the grippe last year. There are many imitators who say their whiskies are "just as good." Do not be deceived. They are not. Duffy's Pure Malt is the only medicinal one.


SHANDON BELLS PERFUME

DELICATE, FRAGRANT, LASTING.

Its fragrance is that of the opening buds of Spring. Once used you will have no other. If your dealer doesn't keep it, send 50c in stamps for a bottle to

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SHANDON BELLS the Only Toilet Soap.


### RECEIVER'S SALE.

**AMERICAN MARBLE CO.**

**Georgia, Cobb County.**

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of said county, will be sold to the highest bidder the first TUESDAY in July next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the mills of the American Marble Company, near Marietta, Ga., the entire property of said company, consisting of its plant with 80 acres of land, situated on two railroads; containing twelve gangs of saws, three rubbing beds, special improved marble cutting machinery, lathes, drills, and all other machinery, operated by 250-horse power engine and boiler. The mill building is 450x50 feet, large brick boiler and engine house and stack, machine shop, excelsior mill, office building, offices, traveler, office furniture, large stock of marble of various kinds and conditions. Also valuable quarries of green marble in Cherokee County, Ga., with quarrying machinery and improvements, and said property in same county. Also valuable marble and mineral lands in Pickens County, Ga. Also valuable marble and iron lands in Cherokee County, N. C. Also valuable patents on marble cutting machinery. Everything in first-class condition, and sold free from liens, for benefit of creditors, at receiver's sale. Terms cash. A full description of all of said property will be given in the Marietta (Georgia) Journal on first Thursdays in May and June, 1891.

GEO. P. NEWELL,
Receiver American Marble Company.

Marietta, Ga., April 28, 1891.

Fine Office Furniture and Folding Beds.

Brass and Wire Work. 216 Wabash Av.

A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.



108 S. WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON-OPTICIAN CALLED TO ADJUST YOUR EYES AT RIGHT



# CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams

# WILL BE CLOSED TODAY

To Re-Mark Our Entire Stock.

# WILL REOPEN TOMORROW

At 9 o'clock a. m. with Every Dollar's Worth of Merchandise still

# FURTHER MARKED DOWN!

—FOR THE—

# LAST AND FINAL

CLEARANCE of this MAGNIFICENT STOCK of DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, UPHOLSTERY, FANCY GOODS, and FINE SHOES.

100 EXTRA SALESPEOPLE WANTED. Apply with References at Adams-st. door between 8 and 10 a. m.

Today (Friday)

—AND—

Tomorrow (Saturday),

May 1 and 2, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.,

Will take place our great

# HIT OR MISS SALE!

When any article in the collection will be put up on request and sold

# AT AUCTION!

To the Highest Bidder.

COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN,

ORIENTAL ART ROOMS,

211 & 213 Wabash-av.

Mr. ROBT. McCANN will conduct the sale.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,

Auctioneers.

80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Immense Clearing Sale.

Our Stores are Crowded with HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and MUST BE SOLD.

Both New and Second-Hand.

25 Parlor Sets, 28 Chamber Sets, 3,000 yds. Carpet, Folding Beds, Odd Pieces of Furniture, and General Household Goods.

BIG SALE.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANZ MANAGER

Today at 10 a. m.

At Salvage Salesrooms,

126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago.

Continuation of Sale for Account of Fire Underwriters of the

Wholesale Grocery Stock

—OF THE—

The Geo. A. Kennard Grocery Co., St. Joseph, Mo.,

Commencing promptly at 10 a. m. with the

Rope, Sugars & Staple Groceries

CONTAINED IN BASEMENT,

Followed by

Cigars, Tobaccos, Whiskies, and Wines

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

At 244 Wabash-av.

(SECOND FLOOR),

THIS FRIDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,

PEREMPTORY SALE

CONTENTS 10 ROOMS.

Chamber Sets, Beds and Bedding, Parlor Furniture, Carpets, and General Household Effects.

Goods must be sold and removed today.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

At 57 Elizabeth-st.,

This Friday Morning, 10 O'Clk.,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

FURNITURE,

Folding Beds and Bedding, Carpets, And General Housekeeping Outfit.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.



# MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st. 111 to 115 Wabash-av.

Illustrating Newest Styles and quoting Lowest Prices on Artistic Summer Footwear.

*The Vassar Tie* *at $5.00 & $5.50.*

Made in Black, Pink, White, and Cardinal Satin; in Tan Ooze, Black Ooze, all patent leather or patent leather foxed, with black ooze quarters.

*The 5th-Av. Tie* *at $3.50, $4.50, $5*

Especially desirable. Scalloped vamp and lace piece—high front. In best Dongola Crow Kid, $3.50. In best French Kid, or with Patent Leather Vamp, $4.50. In finest French Bronze, in Bronze cloth top, in Scalloped Bronze Heel Foxing, Louis XIV. Heel, $5.00.

*The Southern Tie* *at $4.50 and $5.*

Peculiarly attractive by reason of its cut. Half high, perfectly smooth instep. In all French Kid, $4.50. French Kid or Patent Leather Foxed, tops of Black Ooze, at $5.00.

*The Vienna* *at $5.50 and $6.*

Imported and controlled by us. Pointed Toes, Hand-Stitched Sole, very dainty; of French Kid or all Patent Leather.



"Gossamer News."

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Shower Proof" Gossamers

Cloth Finish, English and Domestic "Rain Proof" Coats—sold by rivals in the trade at $3.50,

$1.98

Bargain Day Friday.



ALWAYS POLISHED

*Saving of Time.*

Open Saturday Nights.

AMONG Well-Dressed people **Patent Leather is King** just now, and as a matter of economy will pay for itself by saving in money paid for blacking ordinary shoes. Be sure and get the **PATENT CALF SKIN** sold by

STREETER,

State and Madison-sts.

Boys' 4$ and 5$
Ladies' 5$ to 6$
Men's 6$ to 10$

Picadilly Toe is the Latest.



Vaughan's Seed Store

CATALOGUE FREE

188 STATE ST.

CANDY Try the experiment of sending $1, $2, or $5 for a box of candy. PREPAID by express from Denver, east to Boston west, of the best candy in America. Address O. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.



Lawn Grass Seed

Now sow for fall. FRUIT AND SHADE SHRUBBERY. Seeds for FLOWER GARDEN. The Jones

Pages 9 to 12.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

## THE FAR WEST'S WEALTH

### JESSE SPALDING'S REPORT TO THE UNION PACIFIC DIRECTORS.

**Observations of the Government Director During His Trip Over the Great Railroad System—Natural Riches and Diversified Resources of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and Washington—Good Condition of the Main Line and Its Branches.**

Following is the annual report of Jesse Spalding, Government Director of the Union Pacific railway company:

To the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific railway company—Gentlemen: My first impressions of the Great West and the new Northwest were communicated to the Secretary of the Interior more than a year ago in a report which I had the honor to make regarding my observations during a trip through the vast expanse of territory tributary to and served in part at least by the Union Pacific system. That report presented my personal observations and gave plainly and fully my personal opinions regarding the country through which I had passed, the towns and cities which I visited, the evidences of pluck, progress, and intelligence which I beheld, and to the extent that it was an expression of views resulting from a careful and conscientious inquiry on my part, and a desire to get at the facts and lay them before the public as I found them, I have no reason to regret it. Fine impressions, I am aware, are apt to be misleading, but having gone over the same territory and over the lines of your system a second time I see no reason why the opinions which I then expressed should be changed now.

The fact is it would be difficult for any thoughtful man to say more for the present and future of the West and new Northwest than the subject rightfully demands. The possibilities of the country which lies between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are immeasurable. It is scarcely upon the threshold of its destiny. Where there are tens today there will be thousands shortly; where there are thousands there will soon be millions. Nothing is likely to occur that will seriously check the development of a territory that is simply awaiting the settler before it will give up its riches to humanity. Not all of this country is dependent upon the great system of railways which you have in charge, although a vast portion of it is. The more you look into the plain condition of affairs beyond the Missouri, the more you study the lesson which the last few years has taught, the more you inquire into the growing demands of the present the more, I believe, you will be impressed with the tremendous responsibility which you are called upon to assume. You are not only expected to meet the requirements of the present day but you must make reasonable provision for the immediate future. While your first duty unquestionably is to guard the immense property interests of your company you must take a broader view of the situation than can be obtained by a glance over the annual receipts and expenditures of your lines. There will be in the West and in the Northwest what there has been from time immemorial in all parts of the world—waves of prosperity alternating with periods of depression; but in my opinion the story of Western progress will be interrupted only at intervals and for brief seasons. I believe that the development of the West will not be seriously checked for generations to come, and that the demands which are being made upon you now, in order to keep pace with this development, will never be less exacting nor more imperative. People speak flippantly of the West and of the Northwest. How few there are who appreciate to their full value what these terms mean! How few there are who have a conception of the country so easily described! It is not many years ago, as we count time, since a traveler, destined for the City of Buffalo from the City of New York, was popularly supposed to be going out West. It is not many years since Illinois and Missouri were the far West. How seldom the center of population in the United States is found in the Mississippi Valley, and is moving westwardly every year.

**Ignorance Regarding the Great West.**

We can all remember when the Missouri River was the recognized dividing line between civilization and an unknown wilderness. Our geographies taught us when I went to school that there was nothing beyond Missouri but barren plains, buffalo herds, and painted Indians. The Northwest up to the last decade was supposed to be that part of the country which is composed of the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. But when we speak of the West or the Northwest now we must shift our locations from 1,000 to 2,000 miles farther toward the setting sun. We do not begin to breathe the genuine Western atmosphere until we are at the end of a day's journey west of the Missouri River.

It is not so much as to the extent of the West or Northwest as it is to the immensity of these regions and their resources that the greatest ignorance is displayed by the people of general intelligence. The well-informed Eastern man who has not given some of his time to an inquiry into the subject may be able to tell you, for instance, that Nebraska is a great State lying west of the Missouri River, north of Kansas, and south of Dakota, but does he understand it has a superficial area of 76,647 square miles, nearly every foot of which is susceptible of cultivation, and that it is capable of supporting a population of 20,000,000? Does he understand that Colorado has an area of 104,000 square miles, or, if he does, is he capable of realizing that beneath the soil of that State there are mines of untold value yet to be developed? How much does he know of Wyoming, with its 100,000 square miles, and beneath whose soil there are countless millions of tons of coal and countless millions of barrels of petroleum—all awaiting the enterprise and energy of the settler? Does he know that Montana with its 150,000 square miles has even at this early day in its history a population sufficient to entitle it to two members of the National House of Representatives?

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

A large property, beautifully wooded, lying 30 feet above the lake, having two frontages on Sheridan-drive, 4,000 feet of riparian rights; will retail at $100 per foot with proper improvements. For sale at $12½ per foot. Call for maps and prices on acres in all parts of Cook County.

A block containing nearly 6 acres (over 50 lots), between 74th and 75th-sts., one block from Ashland-av.; will be sold at bargain, at rate of only $300 per lot; can double the money this spring.

10 to 24 acres near Beverly Hills depot, combining level and elevated ground, with sandsomest growth of trees anywhere round Chicago; close to very fine improvements, and just now in condition to subdivide at a very large profit; price moderate to prompt buyer.

Lots at a bargain near Longwood depot, 95th-st., only $15 per front foot, in lumps of 6 to 30 lots; price of near by property is $30 per foot.

Two nice tracts in South Chicago, near 113th-st. and Avenues I and J; will be sold at a bargain, together or separately; $1,300 per acre.

B. A. ULRICH & SON, 88-90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Hawthorn-av. and Blackhawk, 88,000 sq. ft. St. Paul switch.
Hawthorn-av. and Clyde, 50,000 sq. ft. St. Paul switch.
Armitage-av. and W. 46th-st. St. Paul, N. W., and Belt Rys.
Hawthorn-av. and Lewis, 10,000 sq. ft. St Paul switch.
Kinzie-st. and California-av., 116,000 sq. ft. N. W. switch.
Van Buren and Rockwell-sts., 40,000 sq. ft. N. W. switch.
Congress and Rockwell-sts., 17,000 sq. ft. N. W. switch.
Archer-av. and Canal-st., 30,000 sq. ft. Alton, Santa Fe, and Ill. Cent. Rys.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
DOWN TOWN PROPERTY. FOR SALE.
Dearborn-st., near Harrison, 25 ft., $46,000.
Dearborn-st., near Harrison, 40 ft., $73,000.
Dearborn-st., near Harrison, 75 ft., $15,000.
Dearborn-st., near Van Buren, 75 ft., $2,500 per ft.
Clark-st., near Taylor, 50 ft., $35,000.
Clark-st., near Polk, 25 or 50 ft., $1,000 per ft.
Clark-st., near Harrison, 50 or 100 ft., $1,500 per ft.
Clark-st., near Van Buren, 25 ft. $2,000 per ft.
Third-av., near Van Buren-st., 40 ft., $1,500 per ft.
Fourth-av., near Harrison-st., 25 or 50 ft., $1,500 per ft.
Van Buren-st., near Franklin, 40 ft., $75,000.
Most of this property has cheap improvements, pays a fair rental, and has an excellent future.
RICHARD PORTER & BROS., 86, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE— FOR SALE—
Flat building on Harrison-st., valued at $25,000, rent over $2,100; will take South Side vacant.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—PARTY LEAVING CITY HAS TEN houses; will sell at bargain; would exchange for clear land. Address A 164, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$25,000—6 PER CENT GOLD FEE. Address C., owner, P. O. Box 558.

FOR SALE— FIVE BARGAINS. FOR SALE—
Grandelyd., cor. 47th-st., 150x150, $350 per ft.
Grand-bl., cor. 48th-st., 125x150, $325 per ft.
Berkeley-av., cor. 45th-st., 100x100, $145 per ft.
Calumet-av., cor. 49th-st., 150x132, $190 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 49th-st., 110 ft., $190 per ft.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., Sole Agents,
R. 56 and 57, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—16 ACRES ON the corner of Oakley and 43-st., only half a mile west of the Union Stock-Yards, adjoining the Lake Shore, Baltimore and Ohio railroads: about 1,400 feet of available railroad frontage and suitable for any kind of manufacturing; price $64,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE— STATE-ST. FOR SALE.
State-st., near Harmon-court, 40 ft. leased to A1 tenant for 3 years at 5½ per cent net; price $50,000.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., Sole Agents,
56 and 57, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—53 FT., MONROE, NEAR HONORE, $135. 50 ft., Madison, near Honore, $350.
10 ft., Ellis-av., near 63d, $80.
House on Prairie-av., s. of 32d; bargain.
E. DUTHIL, 608 Chamber of Commerce.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—

NEW HIGH CLASS MODERN HOUSES.

One of those 3-story and basement stone houses, 3228 and 3226 South Park-av. (the coming boulevard); massive stone porch; stone steps and sidewalk; 10 rooms besides laundry, pantries, bath-rooms, and closets; 6 bedrooms; electric gas lighting and bells; 6 specially designed elegant mantels in each house, with final gas in each; elegant hall-trees, with large console; sideboards; butler's pantry; laundry; servants' bath-rooms; marble floors in vestibule and bath-rooms; open sanitary plumbing; porcelain washtubs and sinks in basement; grating in floors on basement openings; brick storm houses; metallic weather strips; window and door screens complete; perfect light and ventilation.

Finish to select hardwoods throughout.

The owner has built these houses as perfect models of modern homes and invites the closest inspection by those seeking STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS residences. Houses open for inspection day-time and evenings. PERRY A. HULL,
3221 South Park-av. or 821 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

| Entry. | VACANT. | Per foot. |
|---|---|---|
| (366) | WABASH-AV., near Harmon-ct., 18 ft. | $1,350 |
| (373) | WABASH-AV., near 18th-st., 31 or 55 | 1,250 |
| | WABASH-AV., near 17th, 50 ft. | 1,100 |
| (1415) | 35TH-ST., near Grand-blvd. | 200 |
| (1416) | 43D-ST., cor. St. Lawrence-av., $22,000. | |
| (1059) | 43D-ST., corner Calumet-av. | 350 |
| | 47TH-ST., cor. Evans-av., 12x125 (submit offer). | 300 |
| (1211) | 37TH-ST., near Drexel-av. | 250 |
| (1171) | 39D-ST., corner, near Madison-av. | 250 |
| (1156) | 39D-ST., near Sheridan-av. | 210 |
| (252) | 21ST-ST., corner Lowe-av., 124x124. | 125 |
| (300) | 31ST-ST., near Parnell-av., one lot. | 90 |
| (1242) | COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 35th-st. | 300 |
| (1241) | COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 48th-st. | 225 |
| (686) | DEARBORN-ST., near Van Buren | 2,500 |

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BY
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., main floor:
BARGAINS.
Michigan-av., near 33d, 25x165 (improved piece)..... $28,000
Michigan-av., near 23d, 50x161..... 650
Michigan-av., near 40th, 100x161..... 225
Michigan-av., near 57th, 50x161..... 155
Wabash-av., cor. 40th, 130x161..... 133
Wabash-av., near 56th, 132x161..... 120
Indiana-av., s. e. f., near 54th, 50x161, s. f. ..... 115
Indiana-av., near 39th, 50x161..... 120
Indiana-av., near 58th, 100x161..... 125
Prairie-av., s. e. f., near 54th, 100x161..... 115
Prairie-av., s. f., near 59th, 50x161..... 110
Calumet-av., s. f., near 49th, 100x161..... 110
Calumet-av., near 58th, 100x161..... 100
Calumet-av., near 59th, 100x161..... 100
Calumet-av., near 62d, 100x160..... 75
Calumet-av., near 61st, 50x160..... 95
Sheridan-av., near 62d, 50x165..... 105
63d-st., near Stony Island-blvd., 50x151..... 500

FOR SALE—
NOS. 329, 331, 333 34TH-ST.—
3 2-story and basement 5-room bricks, near Michigan-av.
Price, $13,500; rentals, $1,560.

NO. 3444 WABASH-AV.
2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, lot 165 feet deep to elevated railway.
Price, $6,750.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
Wabash-av., 153½x161, w. f., 200 ft. north of 43d-st.; price $118 per ft.
Vincennes-av., 26x150, w. f., 83 ft. south of 44th-st., next to elegant residence; price $125 per ft.
Grand-blvd., 50x150, east front, south of 39th-st.; $30 per ft.
46th-st., near Grand-blvd., south front, 105½x180, with stable; lot 46x180 in rear; price for whole, $15,000.
REAL ESTATE DEPT. D. S. PLACE & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

FOR SALE—$25,000 6 PER CENT GOLD FEE. Address C., owner, P. O. Box 558.

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FOR SALE—
NOS. 329, 331, 333 34TH-ST.—
3 2-story and basement 5-room bricks, near Michigan-av.
Price, $13,500; rentals, $1,560.

NO. 3444 WABASH-AV.
2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, lot 165 feet deep to elevated railway.
Price, $6,750.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
Wabash-av., 153½x161, w. f., 200 ft. north of 43d-st.; price $118 per ft.
Vincennes-av., 26x150, w. f., 83 ft. south of 44th-st., next to elegant residence; price $125 per ft.
Grand-blvd., 50x150, east front, south of 39th-st.; $30 per ft.
46th-st., near Grand-blvd., south front, 105½x180, with stable; lot 46x180 in rear; price for whole, $15,000.
REAL ESTATE DEPT. D. S. PLACE & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— HYDE PARK.

SOUTH SIDE INVESTMENTS.

Cottage Grove, cor. of 79th, 150x125, at $80 ft.
Cottage Grove, north of 79th, 150x125, at $80 ft.
Cottage Grove, cor. of 77th, 300x125, at $75 ft.
Cottage Grove, cor. of 76th, 300x125, at $80 ft.
Cottage Grove, north of 66th, 50x198, at $125 ft.
Cottage Grove, north of 63d, 50x125, at $100.
Cottage Grove, cor. Of 83d, 100x125, at $50 ft.
Cottage Grove, cor. of 83d, 300x125, at $40 ft.

Evans-av., cor. of 79th, 125x125, at $40 ft.
Evans-av., north of 76th, 175x125, at $20 ft.
Evans-av., cor. of 77th, 100x125, at $30 ft.
Evans-av., north of 77th, 200x125, at $25 ft.
Evans-av., cor. of 76th, 100x125, at $35.
Evans-av., near 76th, 200x125, at $30.

Stormes-av., cor. of 78th, 300x125, at $25 ft.
Stormes-av., cor. of 78th, 100x125, at $30 ft.
Stormes-av., cor. of 79th, 300x125, at $20 ft.
Stormes-av., cor. of 79th, 125x125, at $40 ft.
Stormes-av., cor. of 83d, 200x125, at $20 ft.
Stormes-av., cor. of 83d, 100x125, at $25 ft.
Stormes-av., bet. 83d and 84th, e. f., 100x125, at $20 ft.

Drexel, near 65th, e. f., 80x125, at $70 ft.
Drexel, near 66th, 50 or 150x125, at $90 ft.
Drexel, cor. of 63d, 300x125, at $20 ft.
Drexel, cor. of 83d, 100x125, at $25 ft.
Drexel, near 83d, e. f., 100x125, at $20 ft.

Langley-av., cor. of 68th, 300x125, at $45 ft.
Champlain, cor. of 68th, 300x125, at $45 ft.
One-third cash, bal. one, two, and three years.
Langley, north of 75th, 100x125, at $40 ft.

St. Lawrence, north of 79th-st., 50x125, e. f., $20 ft.
St. Lawrence, north of 75th-st., 100x125, $40 ft.

Vernon-av., corner of 78th-st., 400x125, $25 ft.
South Park-av., corner of 78th-st., 400x125, $30 ft.
Will sell in 100-ft. lots; terms one-third cash.

Calumet-av., corner 51st-st., 240x160, $25 ft.
Calumet-av., between 41st and 43d, 50x128, $125 ft.
Calumet-av., between 42d and 43d, 50x130, $130 ft.

Prairie-av., corner of 31st, 2-7/11 ft, $25 ft.
Prairie-av., north of 45th, 50x160, w. f., $140 ft.
Prairie-av., north of 45th, 100x1[illegible], $150 ft.

Wabash, corner of 18th, [illegible].
Wabash, corner of 70th, [illegible].

BOWERMAN, F[illegible] & WARE,
Tel. 5,331. 88 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

SPECIAL SOUTH SIDE INVESTMENTS.

STATE-ST., north of 78th, e. f., 160x176..... $35 ft.
STATE-ST., cor. of 78th, 300x160..... 45 ft.

LAFAYETTE-AV., north of 75th, west front..... $30 ft.
LAFAYETTE-AV., north of 75th, east front..... 35 ft.

PERRY-AV., north of 75th, west front..... $35 ft.
PERRY-AV., north of 75th, east front..... 40 ft.

WENTWORTH-AV., north of 75th, west front..... $40 ft.
WENTWORTH-AV., north of 75th, east front..... 45 ft.

VINCENNES ROAD, north of 75th, west front..... $60 ft.
VINCENNES ROAD, north of 75th, east front..... 65 ft.

WEBSTER-AV., north of 75th, west front..... $45 ft.
WEBSTER-AV., north of 75th, east front..... 50 ft.

HARVARD-ST., north of 75th, west front..... $45 ft.
HARVARD-ST., north of 75th, east front..... 50 ft.

STEWART-BLVD., north of 75th..... 60 ft.

These prices include the best kind of improvements, macadamized street, stone sidewalks, and curbs, boulevard lamps, sewer, water, and gas. Transportation first-class. Depot one block away. Seventy-fifth-st. car line will be running this summer. L road will also pass through this property.

For full particulars call on

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Exclusive Agents. 88 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 50 FEET ON INdiana-av., near 39th-st. OWNER, 196 East Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOME—VERNON-AV.—8-rooms, modern; $8,500. Address B 44, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THREE 7-ROOM BRICK foundation cottages for $4,000 cash; singly, $1,500; act quick. OWNER, Windsor Hotel.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY

F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

Cheap lots that are sure to make money for purchasers.

ADAMS-ST., near W. 42d-st., 25x125, $925.
W. LAKE-ST., near W. 40th, 24x200; $1,500.
COLORADO-AV., near W. 45th, 25x125, $1,000.
NORMAN-AV., near Humboldt Park, 25x100; $800.
FULTON-ST., near Garfield Park, 25x150; $1,500.
HARRISON-ST., near Oakley, 24x125; $2,300.
WARREN-AV., near Hoyne, 62x125; only $150. (This has frame improvements.)

FOR SALE—

MONROE-ST., near Sacramento-av.
Two-story and cellar modern pressed brick house, with laundry, etc.; will sell for $3,500; easy terms.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—W. ADAMS-ST., NEAR W. 48TH-ST.; 8 35x125; $30 per ft.
KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
266 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
200 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease for years.
Above have switches from the Chicago, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Room 6.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE ON MONROE-ST., between Morgan and Aberdeen-sts., for $1,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—

WARREN-AV.

South front, between California-av. and Fall-st., 74x125 ft., at only $90 per foot; have also 48x125, with 10-room frame house adjoining at only $5,000; a great snap for a builder; it will pay you to investigate this.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,367.
AT A BARGAIN.
WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR LINCOLN-ST., 2-story brick residence, modern; all conveniences, 12 rooms, lot 25x125, large barn; price $9,000; terms will be arranged to suit purchaser.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WHARTON-AV., EAST FRONT, JUST south of 52d-st., 50x110; this property being very close to 51st-blvd and Washington Park, is very desirable for a first-class residence and is offered far below any other property in that vicinity; $100 per foot.

WARREN F. PITNEY,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— OR EXCHANGE— FOR SALE—
Flat building on Harrison-st., valued at $25,000, rent over $2,100, or will take South Side vacant.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CARROLL-AV., NEAR HOMAN, 1 lot, $775.
JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK-AV. LOTS, BEtween Douglas and Ogden-av. boulevards, east front, only $1,400 each this week, including paving of street. Send for plat.
W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
We have a choice 40-foot lot, south front, on Warren-av., west of Kedzie-av., at $140 per foot cash or $150 on time.
J. H. WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
Tel. 920. 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
SEVEN RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads) and S. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
Tel. 2731.
128 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
168 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
A fine block of brick buildings on W. Harrison-st., rents for $3,600; price $40,000; will accept vacant; will take vacant lots or smaller piece of improved in exchange.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—10 LARGE LOTS ADJOINING Grant Locomotive Works. Must sell.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — 707 WARREN-AV., BETWEEN CAlifornia-av. and Francisco-st., modern residence, 10 rooms; rents for $65.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—82x125; ALLEY ON SIDE; ONLY $650; east front, Springfield-av., between Huron-st. and Chicago-av. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—HOUSE thoroughly repaired, for two families; southfronts; 6 rooms each lot; only $4,500; 979 Harrison-st., near Homs. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY NEW 2-STORY brick house, modern, 7 rooms, one block from Garfield Park, on $25 monthly payments. 177 La Salle-st., office 4. HOGUE.

FOR SALE—669 S. HALSTED, 2-STORY FRAME front store and flat over with cottage in rear; can be bought for $1,600; easy payments.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 10 lots. Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Will sell one or more. Address Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—BIG MONEY IN THIS—NORTHWEST corner of Randolph and Clinton-sts., 151x183 ft.; long time given. C. S. ENGLE, R. 58 Metrop'n Bl'k.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE WEST SIDE corner for improved; value $13,000. 507, 167 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER TAYLOR AND Wood-sts., 125x100; good business corner. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

## NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— NORTH SIDE. ENTRY 2,367.
1739 Diversey-st., flats..... $ 5,300
2040 N. Halsted-st., flats..... 4,400
1324 Montana-st., flats..... 5,500
Seminary-av., 30 ft., 4 buildings..... 6,500
Oakley, brick flats..... 20,000
Webster-av., near Clark, brick..... 5,500

DAVIS & BROWN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,151.
CHOICE INVESTMENT.
LA SALLE-AV., NEAR SCHILLER-ST., 2-story and basement brick flat building, modern, lot 25x151, brick barn; present rental $1,200, but can easily be made to pay much more; price $12,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN."
Two-story and basement brick, fine residence, on Maple-st., east of Dearborn-av.; price, $11,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,402.
A SPLENDID RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
N. E. COR. EVANSTON-AV. AND MELROSE-ST., 125x198; price $150 per foot.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— STATE-ST. FOR SALE.
State-st., near Harmon-court, 40 ft. leased for 3 years at A1 tenant at 5½ per cent net; price $50,000.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., Sole Agents,
Rooms 56 and 57, 175 Dearborn-st.

## NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,367.
SCOTT-ST., NEAR LAKE SHORE-DRIVE, STONE FRONT RESIDENCE; WELL BUILT; STRICTLY MODERN; EVERY CONVENIENCE; 11 ROOMS; PRICE, $13,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—NEW CORNER BUILDING ON 99-year leased ground; located on one of the main thoroughfares on the North Side; south of Chicago-av.; east and south front; pays 17 per cent on the investment. This is a rare opportunity for a safe and profitable investment. Address B 13, Tribune office.

## HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

S. W. COR. SOUTH PARK-AV. AND 67TH-ST.
119X178 FEET.

Only 2 blocks from "L" road station at 61st-st. The 60th-st. entrance to Washington Park will be one of the most valuable corners on this magnificent park. South Park-av. being the extension of Grand-blvd., while 60th-st. has the prestige of one and a half miles of park frontage. The 61st-st. station will be one of the most popular on the line of the alley "L" road. This corner offered for a short time only at $75 to $100 per ft. less than is now asked for any other corner on the street fronting the park. Price $225 per foot.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—50X175 FT., E. F., ON MONROE-AV., just n. of 56th-st.; at $127.50. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

NO. 4520 LAKE-AV.

SPECIAL PRICE FOR 10 DAYS ON EASY TERMS. NEW MODERN RESIDENCES.

Two three-story rock-faced fronts, stone steps, etc., hardwood finish, handsome mantels, recess, sideboards, butler's pantry, electric bells and lighting; containing 10 rooms; unusually well built; lot 22x180 ft. Any one looking for a nice home will do well to investigate the above.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARGAINS ALONG THE Elevated line.
Drexel-av., near 63d-st., 50 ft., snap..... $ 77.50
Drexel-av., near Plaisance, 75 ft., snap..... 100.00
Wharton-av., near 64th-st., 50 ft.; snap..... 77.50
Ellis-av., near 64th-st., 100 ft..... 75.00
Farwell-av., near 64th-st., 219 ft.; snap..... 55.00
Farwell-av., corner 64th-st., 48 ft..... 70.00
Langley-av., near 65th-st., 125 ft..... 55.00
Langley-av., near 64th-st., 100 ft..... 60.00
Maryland-av., near 65th-st., 25 ft..... 90.00
Mayland-av., cor. 66th-st., 48 ft..... 60.00
LHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st., R. 25.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS BETWEEN SOUTH Chicago and Jackson Park.
10 lots, Sherman-av., between 83d and 84th, $5,500.
13 lots, Sherman-av., between 84th and 85th, $6,500.
6 lots, Wendell-av., between 82d and 83d, $3,000.
9 lots, Colfax-av., between 83d and 84th, $10,000.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., SOUTH 67TH-ST.
Lot, 50x125. Price, $65 per ft.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
600 ft., State-st., bet. 82d and 83d } $35.
250 ft., Wabash-av., bet. 82d and 83d }
Make me an offer.
200 ft., corner Wabash and 82d } $25.
250 ft., corner Michigan and 83d }
Release clause on 50 feet; terms easy.
JOHN WEBSTER, 519 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—
EAST END-AV.
ABOUT 250 FT. NORTH OF JACKSON PARK.
75x150; $225 per foot. Must be sold. This is cheap.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—75 FT. ON LANGLEY-AV., E. F. NEAR 54th-st.; only $40. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV. SNAP., NEXT TO corner 40th-st.; $57.50 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—BARGAIN—100 FT., E. F., south of 57th-st.; price $120 per ft. for immediate sale. Address A 128, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON EVANS-AV., JUST NORTH of 73d-st.; $1,050 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., COR. 72D-ST.
Lot, 50x125. Price, $65 per ft.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
50 feet Sheridan-av.,
near 63d; $100 foot. 34, 177 La Salle.

FOR SALE—60 FT. ON INDIANA-AV., E. F. NEAR 53d-st., at $127.50. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD BARGAINS.
Fifty-first-blvd., near Madison-av., 50x133 ft.
Berkeley-av., near 45th-st., 50 ft.
Kimbark-av., near 43d-st., 37½ ft.
Kenwood-av., near 48th-st., 50x132 ft.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 88-90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SO. CHICAGO-AV., NEAR 76TH-ST. at $50 per ft.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM MODERN HOUSE ON McChesney-av., near 63d-st.; price $2,000; this is the best bargain offered on South Side. Call or address A. LANG & CO., cor. 63d-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST LOTS IN Kenwood, on 47th-st., near Greenwood-av.; 100x171; $225 per foot; a bargain at this figure.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL JACKSON PARK BARGAIN —Grace-av., block from park, near Alley "L"; $130. RUSSELL & RUSSELL, 504 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE FOR QUICK SALE, 3 number of lots Hill's Addition, South Chicago.
A. H. KINKAID, 31, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST.
Lot, 44x161, with factory frame, only $6,000.
GREAT BARGAIN.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—100 FEET, CORNER MADison-av. and 70th-st. Address B 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS,
SPECIAL PRICES.
Wharton-av., near 54th-st., $5x158, $100.
Ellis-av., near 58th-st., 40x100, $110.
Drexel-av., near 54th-st., 100 feet, $125.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD., CORNER NORTH of 43d-st.; 115x198; with substantial improvements.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—STRICTLY A BARGAIN—40 FT., S. F., on 79th-st., near Central-av.; only $45 per foot.
W. M. BRYANT & CO., 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—47TH-ST. CORNER—
Corner Calumet-av.
Lot 122x100.
A great bargain.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
$110 PER FT., MICHIGAN-AV.,
East front, near 62d-st., 100x161. For full particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER,
At his new office, 125 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOUSE ON OGLESBY-AV., near Jackson Park, two blocks from station on Ill. Central; $1,900 takes it; $450 cash; also one 8-room, same block, $3,000; must have $1,000 cash; no better bargains in the city today.
STEVENSON, BARKER & BETZ.
Tel. 4943. 122 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST.; $71.50 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN ON DREXEL-blvd., between 47th and 48th-sts., east front, 100x124, to a 20-foot alley; price $435 per foot; must be sold. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR JACKSON PARK, 49½x125, corner Madison-av. and 53d-st. J. W. FARLIN, 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COR. 71ST AND VERNON; LOT 124X 100; price $65.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—4207 EVANS-AV., LOT 24X125; FRAME house, 9 rooms, good repair; barn; price $3,750.
H. R. BUCHANAN,
801 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT, JEFFERY-AV., NEAR 83d-st., 50 ft. at $22.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—200X160 FT. ON STATE-ST., S. W. COR. 76th-st.; only $50. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
$200 PER FT., MICHIGAN-AV.,
Near 42d-st.; all assessments paid; 8x161. For full particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER,
At his new office, 125 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—
Paxton-av., near 75th-st., 50 ft..... $33 per ft
Michigan-av., near 76th-st., 25 ft..... 26 per ft
Hill's Add. to South Chicago, 50 ft..... 13 per ft
Maryland-av., near 62d-st., 100 ft..... 26 per ft
F. W. BALSMYDER, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
A big bargain, 100 ft., near 47th-st., at only $210 per ft.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE, NEAR 66TH-ST., east or west front, at $125; this property sold at this figure last fall and is now below the market; remember there is only four blocks of double frontage on Cottage Grove, bet. 31st and 71st. Call at once. BRAY, GARVEY

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### Lake.

TO RENT—AUBURN PARK—7546 HONORE-ST., new 8-room frame, stone cellar, $30. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—IN THE CHARMING SUBURB, Riverside, one of the most elegant places in Cook County, now occupied by George A. Ellis, containing 9 rooms, hot and cold water, heated by steam, modern and in perfect order, with fine barn and beautiful grounds, 200x200; shade and ornamental trees, fruit, flowers, lawn, and garden equal to any-thing on Drexel-boulevard; only five minutes' walk to depot, and surrounded by other elegant places. Apply to owner, WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st., or WILLIAM T. ALLEN, 81 Washington-st., Room 609.

FOR RENT—EVANSTON—FRAME COTTAGE of 5 brick basement, with barn, lot 75x180 feet; 308 Asbury-av., near Greenwood-blvd. Apply to 322 Asbury-av., next door.

FOR RENT—GOOD HOUSE 10 ROOMS; FIRST-class condition; shade plenty; mile south High-land Park, Ravinia; $15 per month. MRS. RUSSELL.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS; large grounds; good shade; near depot; mile south Highland Park; $25 a month; Ravinia. M. H. MAY.

FOR RENT—IN WHEATON, GOOD 2-STORY house with cellar; well and cistern; near depot. ALSO: also a 6-room cottage, $5. IRA BROWN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES AT EVANSTON, $35 to $50; South Evanston, $25; Ravenswood, $35. W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS—
Cor. Rhodes-av. and 32d-st., Stratford and Avon buildings, elegant 8 and 9 room flats, with steam heat, janitor service, etc.; rent $40 to $42.50 per month.
38 to 44 43d-st., cor. Lake-av.; very elegant 4 to 7 room modern flats in A1 condition, with bath, janitor service, etc.; rent $22.50 to $35 per month. Apply to janitor or at our office.
243 Prairie-av., single building; fine modern flats; furnace, laundry, etc.; rent $31.50 per month.
3430 to 3444 Wabash-av., 6 and 7 rooms flats; s. f.; furnace, freight elevator; etc.; rent $20 to $35 per month.
3260 Lake Park-av., 7-room flats in excellent order; all modern; bath; nickel plumbing throughout; janitor service, furnace, etc.; rent very moderate.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Armour flats located on Armour-av., Dearborn, 32d, and 34th-sts. There will be a few of these flats for rent from May 1st, for which we can make leases at once. Each flat contains 6 or 7 rooms, well-lighted with outside windows, janitor service to be furnished, streets sprinkled, sidewalks kept clean, screens—in fact, for the rent asked are the most desirable flats in the city.
For information call on E. C. DODGE on the property or at our office.
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 2346 AND 2348 CALUMET-AV., 7 fine new apartments containing 7 rooms and bath each; steam heat, gas ranges, and water heaters; halls carpeted, lighted, and cared for by janitor; no water rates; everything first-class, and rent has been reduced from $45 to $35 per month each. Open for inspection. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PULLMAN BUILDING, SUITES OF three and four rooms, including bath, electric light, steam heat, and service; prices ranging from $6 to $150 per month; sixth and ninth floor. Apply at agent's office, 624 Pullman Bldg.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, N. E. COR. Indiana-av. and 22d-st., one flat 6 rooms, $40; one 3 rooms, $22.50, with bath and all conveniences; first-class elevator and janitor service. L. M. HODGES, 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS, 3810 STANTON-AV.; 6 six and seven rooms; all modern conveniences; furnace for each flat; $35 and $36 per month; open all day.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, 3569 STANTON-AV.; just $22 to $27; best in the city for the price.

TO RENT—
2251 Cottage Grove-av., 7 rooms; $35.
2547 Dearborn-st., 10 rooms; cheap.
1617 Wabash-av., 9 rooms.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELINOR FLATS, 3203 MICHIGAN-AV.; janitor; elevated station one block; $28. Flat C.

TO RENT—FLATS—
2851 Calumet-av., very desirable 5 and 6 room flats, with all conveniences.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3628 STATE-ST., 6-ROOM FLAT, $18. KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3 FLATS, 6 ROOMS AND BATHROOM, each at $25 and $27.50 per month, in Weil's stone-front block, 3256 State-st., between 47th and 48th-st.; also a second-floor flat of 6 rooms in the new brick building, No. 3256 South Halsted-st. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 160 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, ON Wentworth, near Garfield-blvd. Apply at 5565 Wentworth, or to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM BRICK, POL-ished-wood flat; new, clean, modern; $30; Engle-wood. One finely furnished. A 178, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CALUMET AND 37TH-ST., 7-ROOM flat; new; $25.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE MORTON, Michigan-blvd. and 18th-st. A. H. & E. C. MORTON, at building, or 23 Lake-st.

TO RENT—LOWER 8-ROOM FLAT OF TWO ONLY. 100 36th-st.

TO RENT—
2915 Wabash-av., 5 and 9 rooms.
294 28th-st., 6 rooms.
535 Wabash-av., 10 rooms.
A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1320 INDIANA-AV.—CENTRAL, MOD-ern, 6-room flat; parlor floor; now in order; $30. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., R. 355.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FINISHED NEW flats; No. 4317 Michigan-av.
WHITE & COLEMAN, Room 40 Borden Block, N. W. cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN 6-ROOM FLATS VERY cheap to small family. 360 40th-st., near Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—3319 MICHIGAN-AV.—STONE FRONT flat, 6 rooms; $25. 69 Dearborn-st., R. 29.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," OAKWOOD AND Drexel-blvds., 3 to 7 rooms; $35 to $60.

TO RENT—3 TO 6-ROOM FLATS IN SEAVERNS Building, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—187 FLAT, 2713 INDIANA-AV., NEW and first-class; 7 rooms; 100 feet deep; all conveniences; choicest flat on South Side. E. C. HUIZING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, ON Wentworth, near Garfield-blvd. Apply at 5565 Wentworth, or to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.:
1326 W. Adams-st., brick, 2d floor, 8 rooms.....$ —
39 Bonnie-av., brick, 1st floor, 5 rooms..... 16.50
25 Hermitage-av., brick, 1st floor, 6 rooms..... 20.00
1117 Washington-blvd., brick, 3d floor, 7 rooms.. 25.50
1115 Washington-blvd., brick, 7 rooms..... 25.00
48 N. May-st., 2d floor, 10 rooms..... 25.00
39 W. Madison-st., stone front, 5 rooms..... 15.50
118 S. May-st., brick, 2d floor, 6 rooms..... —
236 W. Madison-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms..... 25.00
156 S. Green-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms..... 20.50
34 N. Paulina-st., 1st floor, 4 rooms..... —
1 W. Harrison-st., brick, 1st floor, 6 rooms..... 15.00
139 W. Van Buren-st., brick, 7 rooms..... 22.50
264 Throop-st., brick, 1st floor, 6 rooms..... —
200 Ogden-av., 2d floor, 7 front rooms..... 10.00
436 W. Madison-st., brick, 2d floor, 7 rooms..... 27.50
40 Walnut-st., brick, 6 rooms..... 21.00
245 Fulton-st., brick, 1st floor, 7 rooms..... 17.00

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS—
N. w. corner Wood-st. and Ogden-av., 4 rooms, all modern flats; janitor service, etc.; very fine; rent $20.50 per month.
Nos. 826 and 827 Ogden-av., 4 and 5 room flats, new and modern; just completed; rent $18.50 to $25 per month.
No. 1058 Jackson-blvd., new and modern, and very fine; 1st flat, 7 rooms, $21 per month; 2d flat, 7 rooms, $22.50 per month.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st. and cor. Ogden-av. and Wood-st.

TO RENT—
FINE FLATS.
681 W. Madison, 4 front rooms.
152 W. Monroe-st., 9 rooms.
736 Washington-boulevard, 7 rooms.
938 and 940 Park-av., elegant flats.
641 W. Harrison, 2d floor, 8 rooms.
643-45 W. Harrison, 2d floor, 8 rooms.
And others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted, 155 La Salle.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—JACKSON-BLVD., S. E. cor. Honore-st., a very desirable 8-room flat; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; completely furnished and in perfect order; will rent to Oct. 1; $85.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS—
21 Nixon-st., upper.....$13.50
24 Nixon-st., upper..... 13.50
60 Nixon-st., lower..... 13.50
27 Flournoy-st., lower..... 13.50
29 Flournoy-st., upper..... 14.00
30 Fulton-st., upper..... 15.00
HARRISON BROTHERS, 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 706 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., UPPER flat, $18; lower flat, $20; 6 rooms each; modern. T. ATCHISON, 69 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT NO. 421 W. JACKSON-ST., 7 rooms and basement; all conveniences; rent $35 per month. Key at second flat.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SER-vice. Apply at 170 Ladin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS COR. GREEN-ST. and Washington-blvd. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Bldg., La Salle and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 4 AND 5-ROOM suites at Madison-square, 981 W. Madison-st.; clean and light, $16 to $18. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Bldg., La Salle and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—786 TO 801 WEST MADISON-ST.; flats of from 3 to 6 rooms; all conveniences; janitor, $20, $26, first flat.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS—
1 and 3 West Harrison-st., very desirable 6-room flats with janitor service.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS ON 1ST AND 2D floors at 804 to 810 Fulton-st.; $17 and $18.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FINE 7-ROOM FLAT; HARD-wood finish; all modern improvements and furnace. 1545 Monroe-st. Owner, 382 Claremont-av.

TO RENT—190 WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR ADAMS. A fine flat in stone front building; 6 rooms and bathroom; furnace. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., second floor.

TO RENT—321 OGDEN-AV.—ELEGANT 6-ROOM modern flat; bay window flat; bath, mantel, etc.; $38; key below. OWNER, 211 La Salle-st., R. 355.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, $25.
2-room flat, $7.
979 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—1048 MONROE-ST., NEAR CAMPBELL-av., 5-room flat in good condition; $15.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—813 MONROE-ST.—2D FLAT OF 6 fine light rooms, bath, laundry, and large lot. C. S. WILSON, 416 Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, 1ST FLOOR, NO. 1025 Monroe-st.; $20.50; all conveniences. R. J. EICH, 99 Madison-st.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### West Side.

TO RENT—SIX AND SEVEN ROOM FLATS $23 and 1010 Washington-blvd., with all modern conveniences; furnace for each flat and barn for horse; $25 and $28 per month; flats new. Inquire at 536 Park-av.

TO RENT—692 WEST CONGRESS-ST., 5-ROOM flat; first floor, bath, and basement.

TO RENT—598 WEST MONROE-ST., 4-ROOM flat, $20; 345 Ogden-av., 5-room flat, $22.50.
N. ATCHISON, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., FLAT, 7 ROOMS and bath; all conveniences; $18.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

### North Side.

TO RENT—IN "THE SHERIDAN"—AT NOS. 518 and 580 La Salle-av., two fine apartments, each of six rooms and bath-room, passenger and freight elevators, electric bells and speaking tubes; hard-wood finish, wooden mantels, and gas logs; steam heat, hot water, and janitor service; gas ranges, stationery refrigerators, laundries, and drying rooms; iron and marble stairway; building practically fireproof; within two blocks of Lincoln Park; one of the finest apartment buildings in the city. For further particulars apply to GUSTAVE FISCHER, Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE FLATS—
238 La Salle-av., first floor flat of 8 rooms and bath; steam heat and janitor service.
La Salle-av., near Division-st., elegant 8-room flat, second floors completely furnished.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ST. BENEDICT,
Corner Cass-st. and Pine-av.
Elegant apartments of 7 and 9 rooms each in this fine building. Every apartment is complete with steam heat, gas fixtures, mirrors, mantels, garbage and ash chutes, and every convenience. For further information apply to janitor on premises or to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, NEW, CORNER CHESTNUT and Sedgwick-sts.; 6 and 7 rooms; finished throughout with hardwood; steam heat, hot and cold water all year; gas ranges, ice chests, gas fixtures, curtains, janitor service; no ashes, no dirt; in fact, everything complete. Open Sundays.
M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE FLATS—
1 192 North State-st., 2d flat of 8 rooms with all modern conveniences; every room light.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS on Illinois, Pine, and Ohio-sts., convenient to business center and at old prices to first-class tenants. Inquire Hoyt's renting office, corner Pine and Indiana-sts.; open all hours.

TO RENT—IN THE "AUDUBON" APARTMENT building, cor. Rush and Pearson-sts., 2d floor, 6-room flat, finished throughout in hard wood, gas-log, gas range, refrigerator, steam heat, shades, screens, janitor service, and hot water furnished the entire year. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT—Superior-st., overlooking Lake Michigan; steam heat, etc. F. H. DOLAND & CO., 128 Washington-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—4 6-ROOM FLATS, HARDWOOD finish, window shades, gas fixtures, and janitor service furnished; water tax paid; also two stores, corner Wells and Locust-sts.
WASHBURNE & LEWIS, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT ON SUPERIOR-ST.; fine lake view, gas range, steam heat, refrigerator, sideboard, janitor; elegantly finished. CARY & CO., sole agents, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 298 ERIE-ST., 7 ROOMS; laundry, furnace, janitor service.
W. M. LUFF, 150 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—449 DEARBORN-AV., 2D FLAT, 7 rooms, $35; we have a large list of North Side flats.
C. J. MOREY & CO., Clark and Center-sts., Vendome Bldg.

TO RENT—1 4-ROOM FLAT, $25; 1 6-ROOM, $30; modern; in the new stone building, cor. Hill and Wells-sts. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE BRIGHTON," 197 ONTARIO-st.; last one; 8-room modern flat; central, sunny; $35. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—THE FLAT, 275 ERIE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED FLAT-room and bath flat, steam heat, gas, etc.; rent $50. Call at once at 505 La Salle-av., Flat H.

TO RENT—IN THE NEWPORT, CORNER OF Pine and Ontario-sts., 6 and 7-room flats; steam heat and janitor service; price $30 and $35. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—CHOICE LAKE-AV. FLATS, 4511 AND 4515, upper, and 4513, 4519, and 4522, lower. 8 rooms each. LUTHER WILLIAMS, 194 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—4216 ST. LAWRENCE-AV.—
2d-floor flats, 7 rooms and all conveniences.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—315, FLAT 6 R., COT. GROVE, NEAR 72d; over store at $20; good location for drugs, market, etc. WELLS B. SIZER, 189½ State-st.

TO RENT—FINE APARTMENTS IN THE HIGH-land, southeast cor. Lake-av. and 42d-st., $40 to $60; gas range, steam heat, and janitor service.
WALTER C. GUNN & CO., 87 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW 6-ROOM APARTMENT; ELE-gantly decorated; gas range, steam heat, and janitor. St. Lawrence-av. and 44th-place.

### Lake.

TO RENT—7550 TO 7558 HONORE-ST.—NEW AND modern 5 and 6 room brick flats; baths, mantels, hardwoods; $18 and $20.
D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., R. 355.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 7-ROOM FLAT; water heat, hot water, electric and gas light, cherry and hard decorated; elegant style; Fernwood. HUBBELL & CO., 112 63d-st.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—STORES—SOUTH SIDE—
Nos. 104 and 106 22d-st., two large modern stores in fine locality; excellent stand for grocery and meat market; rent very moderate.
No. 2105 State-st., store, with two flats above if desired; good location for saloon; two billiard tables and bar fixtures for sale; very cheap.
Nos. 2403 and 2405 State-st., large modern stores; plate-glass windows; rent $40 per month.
S. w. corner Lake and Dearborn-sts., stores and basements for rent very low; apply at our office.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE OR OFFICE, 26X65 FT., 152-154 Lake-st.; steam heat, vaults, etc.
B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Bldg., La Salle and Lake-sts.

FOR RENT—
SOUTH SIDE STORES.
3507 State-st., store and basement; large plate-glass front. Rent, $25. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—122 QUINCY-ST., NEARLY OPPO-site World's Fair headquarters, store 20x55, light front and rear, $75; basement 40x55, light front and rear, $60, or separately $25 and $30.
S. W. PACKARD, 27 Borden Block.

FOR $30—STORE AND FLAT, COTTAGE GROVE-av.; good location for drugs, paints, etc., store, 25x80. WELLS B. SIZER, 189½ State-st.

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 301 SO. CLARK-ST., 25x80.
Elegant new fire-proof building; finest store on the street. Low rent.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE 15X30 IN THE NEW RAND McNally building, Quincy-st. front. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

FOR RENT—STORE AT 1517 MICHIGAN-AV.; new, handsomely finished; on level with side walk; excellent location for druggist.
WHITE & COLEMAN, Room 40 Borden Block, N. W. cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT — STORE, 59 MARKET-ST., TWO-story and basement; elevator; $100 per month. Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—
WEST SIDE STORE.
815 W. Madison-st., store and bsmt., 25x125; large plate-glass front, with good barn; 562 West Harrison-st., large double store; fronting two streets; for grocery and market.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—444 OGDEN-AV., STORE AND 4 rooms, $25.
FOR RENT—
965 West Madison-st., store and 4 rooms, $30.
925 West Van Buren-st., $25.
966 West Madison-st., store and 7 rooms, $40.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—CHEAPEST STORES IN THE city—1161 W. Madison-st., store and barn, $25; 832 N. Indiana, store, $15.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—STORES—CORNER OF HARRI-son-st. and Claremont-av.; plate-glass fronts; terminus of Harrison-st. cars; a good business location.
W. H. MOSHER & CO., 346 Ogden-av.

FOR RENT—136 N. HALSTED-ST.—STORE, flat, and basement; only $45 per month; 3 years' lease. JOHN C. LONG, R. 19 Portland Block.

STORE FOR RENT—38 WEST MADISON-ST. Apply JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—THE STORES, 734 S. HALSTED-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

FOR RENT—295 OGDEN-AV., CORNER OF VAN Buren-st.; fine corner for any retail business.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 455 W. MADISON-ST.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

### North Side.

FOR RENT—
1570 Indiana-st., cor. Wood, store and flat; good for any business. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

### Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES WITH POWER; also 10 rooms. ALLEN, 103 South Canal.

### Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—
In World's Fair district, a fine 3-story building for saloon and boarding-house; splendid business opening. FRANK M. HUNTER, 5638 Lake-av., Opp. South Park Station.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—PULLMAN BUILDING; SINGLE rooms with baths, electric light, steam heat and service; prices from $25 to $60 per month; cafe on 9th floor. Apply at Agent's office, No. 624 Pullman Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; GENTLEMEN preferred. 1307 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to gents; reasonable. 2511 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; first floor; private entrance. 277 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; ALSO two unfurnished back rooms. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," OAKWOOD AND Drexel-blvds., rooms; cafe in building.

TO RENT—56 THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—A LARGE, well-furnished front room, convenient to cable and L. D. R.; private family.

TO RENT—2109 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT parlor, well furnished; desirable; $25.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### North Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY furnished. Top flat, 922 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—457 DEARBORN-AV., TWO OR THREE furnished rooms; private family.

TO RENT—67 RUSH-ST.; ROOMS NEAR VIRGINIA hotel, for gentlemen; private house.

TO RENT—LARGE, CONVENIENT, FURNISHED room; reasonable to gentlemen. 235 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—A GENTLEMAN DE-siring handsomely furnished room in residence, small private family, eastern exposure, nice walking distance from Lincoln Park, can obtain same by addressing B 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON LA SALLE-AV., LARGE WELL-lighted room, furnished; a bargain to desirable single gentleman. Address B 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 NEW BEAUTIFUL UNFURNISHED rooms near Lincoln Park; private family. Address B 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms at 203-205 Rush-st.; also room for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—490 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED ROOM; suitable for man and wife, or two gents.

### West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; gas, bath, hot water, etc.; private family; $10 per month. 329 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS—CORNER OVER PHAR-macy. 325 Washington-st.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and alcove room in a desirable location with all conveniences. Address M R 93, Tribune office.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, 4214½, BERKELEY-AV., near Ill. Central.

### Lake.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT BED-room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. 3583 Wentworth-av., south flat.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES—
IN THE HENING & SPEED BLOCK,
121 TO 127 DEARBORN-ST.
Extra large rooms. Vaults, elevator, and other conveniences. Immediate possession.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—228 LA SALLE-ST., COUNSELMAN Bldg.—One light office with vault; passenger elevator and steam heat.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEW WISCONSIN Central Depot Building; finer than the Rookery and only half the price; large corporations and others who can use this location should investigate. H. O. STONE & CO., Exclusive Agents, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR OFFICE, 235 LA SALLE-st., in Grand Pacific Hotel.
SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN WHOLESALE GROCERY district; new "San Diego" Block, 49 River-st.; ready May 1st; modern in every respect. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—
199 CLARK-ST.
FROM $15 UPWARD.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 CLARK-ST.

TO RENT—FINELY LIGHTED OFFICES, LARGE and small, 158 Washington-st. Inquire Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 661.

TO RENT—OFFICES, PARTS OF OFFICES, AND desk room in 25 office buildings. CARR, HENDERSON & RANSOM, 640 Rookery.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE, GOOD THIRD FLOOR offices at 127 La Salle-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—LOW; PART OF FURNISHED OF-fice; Auditorium Building. Address B 45, Tribune.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED PRIVATE OFFICE in Chemical Bank Building to lawyer or real-estate man. Address B 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE, MAJOR BLOCK, $15; excellent light. 62 Major Block.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM—214 INTER-OCEAN Building, second floor.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND LOFT—228 RANDOLPH, near Franklin, part of large offices and store-room. Koenig Medicine Co.

### Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS IN THE ELEGANT NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING AT 299 TO 303 CLARK-ST.; 75X100 FEET, 50X100 FEET, OR SPACE TO SUIT.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT LOFT, 50X100, WITH power and steam heat; s. w. cor. Monroe and Clinton-sts. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Owings Bldg.

TO RENT—
2d and 3d floor, 2134 Michigan-av., and fixtures for sale or lease. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE LOFTS—
113 and 115 State-st., entire fourth floor, 50x150; also smaller space on third floor, including passenger and freight elevators and steam heat.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $30 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4165. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPO-site County Buildings and 2½ blocks from C. and N. W. R. depot; all modern improvements; also building 8 to 14 N. State-st., whole or in part; suitable for light manufacturing; particularly well adapted for bakery purposes, having at present a roel oven; also large and small houses, and 5 to 20 acres Sale. Apply to owner Basement bell. THOMAS MACKIN, 276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—
A good brick hotel opposite Northwestern railroad passenger depot, 30 rooms, 2 stalls; fine store, with plate-glass front, good basement, and 25 living rooms up-stairs. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted, 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO PAINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power, one and two floors, 40 to 100 feet, 160 to 166 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x55; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light; janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4165.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER BASEMENT, N. E. cor. N. Clark and Indiana-sts.; cement floor; good light. 34 Marine Bldg., La Salle and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—FLOOR 50X45, LIGHT ON THREE sides, adapted for artist's work or any light business; $65 a month to responsible parties; steam heat and elevator. 204 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WANTED, RESPONSIBLE TENANT for fine restaurant, with fixtures; centrally located. PRICE & NEIBERGER, 709 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR PRINTING, MANUFACTURING, etc., the 3d and 4th floors of 187 East Washington st., 40x100 each; perfect light; near 5th-av. C. L. JENKS, 702 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT — 210 STATE-ST., ONE OR TWO floors, 20x80; passenger and freight elevators; low rent. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPACE IN THE OLD HAND McNALLY building, Monroe-st., east of La Salle, with or without power; one floor 5,700 ft.; one floor 2,600 ft. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOR WORKSHOP, BRICK BUILDING, 25x75, in rear of 119 21st-st., near Michigan-av.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—RENTS IN ANY PART OF CHICAGO to collect. We are hustlers and give you benefit of both offices. Call or address DOTY BROS & CO., 155 Washington-st., or 562 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE ALCOVE UNFUR-nished room by lady with use of 11; must be located between Grand-blvd., Wabash-av., 35th, and 45th-sts.; rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address Y., care B. F. Cronkrite & Co., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ALCOVE room, near 43d and Lake-av. B 63, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—
AT ONCE.
Four or five room flat on South Side, north of 35th-st.; state location and price; three adults.
Address B 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A STEADY GENTLE-man (musician) nicely furnished room in private family, between 20th and 30th-sts.; references exchanged. Address B 82, Tribune office.

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MOD-erate charges; consultation free; address or call DR J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

DOCTRESS NATHAN HAS JUST OPENED A strictly private home, with newly furnished rooms and all conveniences; takes ladies before and during confinement, with best of care, infants adopted, and $15 for confinement; terms, $4 per week and upwards for room and board; also treats all ladies' complaints at 609 West Van Buren-st., near Paulina.

DR. CARROLL — SPECIALTY. DISEASES OF women. Consultation free. 75 Madison-st.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

SANITARY HOME WITH A PHYSICIAN. A SPE-cial cure. Address B 180, Tribune office.

## STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—LARGE ICE-BOX AND OTHER market fixtures for sale cheap on account of removal; call at once. FORD'S METROPOLITAN MARKET, 105-109 E. Randolph-st.

STOVES, CASH-CARRIERS, SHOW RACKS, OF-fice and show cases for sale at "The Globe," 229 and 231 State-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OFFICE DESKS AND Chairs. McARTHUR & SCHANCK, 85 Lake-st.

WANTED—CURTAIN DESK—OAK; 5 FT.; GOOD condition. Address B 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—LARGE CABINET LETTER FILE; cheap for cash; must be in perfect condition. Address B 70, Tribune office.

## BOOKS, PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare books, costly books, all kinds of books bought and sold; prompt and liberal. SIXER & KIMBALL'S, 259 State-st., Palmer House.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENERGETIC AND LIVE MAN WITH $1,000 can secure an active interest in a chartered manufacturing company, location Chicago. Apply to SYDNEY KENNEY, Commercial Hotel, corner of Dearborn and Lake-sts.

CORNER SALOON ON 37TH-ST.; RENT $70; closes over World's Fair; $600; a bargain. MAY & RUDOWSKY, 81 Clark-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a fine brick hotel and realty (20 rooms), hotel and furnishing nearly new and in thorough repair; free and clear; value, $10,500; in the growing Town of Sanborn, North Dakota; earns $2,000 net annually; owner in other business. Reference, First Nat. Bank of Valley City, North Dakota. Address B 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HALF INTEREST, with a first-class machinist, now doing a paying business on Canal-st. We own a valuable patent that we are making and selling all over the country; I am no mechanic and have other business that takes all of my time object of selling. Will take real estate in exchange. Address A 154, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY GRO-cery stores in Chicago; doing $100 a day; cash trade can be doubled; we will sell for $2,000; the stock and fixtures are worth $2,500, only grocery store within three blocks. Come at once.
WHEELER, FLETCHER, REIN & CO., Room 314 Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED HARDWARE business in growing part of South Side (city); stock about $7,500; in shop attached; no real estate wanted. Address B 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SALOON, WITH 25 ROOMS CON-nected, doing large business; $1,000 stock of liquors; near World's Fair; 4 years' lease; owner on account of failing health is going to Europe; if you have $2,500 cash come and see it. WHEELER, FLETCHER, REIN & CO., Room 314 Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON—ONE OF THE BEST COR-ners in Chicago, strictly first-class, $2,000 stock of liquors, 3 years' lease, owner retiring from business; $2,500 cash will buy this; come at once.
WHEELER, FLETCHER, REIN & CO., Room 314 Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—$25,000 STOCK IN A stock company engaged in the jobbing business in one of the best cities on the Missouri River; the business is making good big money and the stock would carry with it a suitable position. Address O G 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, ICE-CREAM, AND LUNCH-room; 3 years' lease; doing large business; on account of sickness of owner we will sell for $1,000; don't miss this; it's a bargain. WHEELER

# SNOW & DICKINSON

Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

**DEARBORN STREET** { THE most progressive street in Chicago. We have considerable frontage for sale. $1,800 to $3,000 per foot. Will be worth double two years hence.

**VAN BUREN STREET** { THE Alley Elevated Road and West Side Tunnel will soon make this street equal to Madison. We offer for sale two desirable properties, improved, one a corner.

**CLARK STREET** { A SPLENDID retail thoroughfare. There are no vacant stores or offices on this street. We offer for sale several productive properties, $20,000 to $50,000.

**WABASH AVENUE** { THREE— Prominent corners north of Twelfth Street For Sale or To Lease for 99 years without revaluation.

**MONROE STREET** { WE Offer for sale in the Wholesale District an elegant five-story stone-front building on lot 45x198 feet to 40-foot alley, yielding over six per cent net rental.

**STATE STREET** { CHOICE CORNERS— Down town to lease for 99 years without revaluation. Liberal loans made to responsible parties who will erect modern buildings.

Henry A. Knott. Emerson B. Tuttle. Chas. G. Lewis.

## KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS,

92 WASHINGTON STREET,

Successors to KNOTT & LEWIS.

MORTGAGE BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Large special fund on hand for investment in

BUILDING LOANS

You Will Rake IN Dollars

BY BUYING OUR

$75

Downer's Grove Lots.

$10 Down and $5 Per Month.

Every Lot in our Subdivision supplied with WATER.

Sewers, macadamized streets, sidewalks, and beautiful shade trees.

200 feet above the lake; perfect drainage.

48 trains daily. Quick time. 60 ride tickets $4.75.

Free excursions daily at 11:45.

Sunday excursions 11:45 and 1:25 p. m., Union Depot.

Labor Day Excursion today at 1:30.

HECKMAN & STRAUBE,

92 LA SALLE ST.

Labor Day Excursion

—TO—

WILMETTE

AT 1 P. M. TODAY.

Come with us and see the best $100 lots in the market,

$20 Down and $5 Per Month.

Only 4 Blocks from the depot, near churches, schools, and stores.

Excursion Sunday at 1 p. m. Wells-st. Depot.

HECKMAN & STRAUBE,

92 La Salle-st.



North Clark-st. Investment.

CHOICE LOCATION for a large BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY, between Division-st. and North-av.,

Price $27,000. Favorable Terms.

Three-story brick building, with fine cemented basement, deep building. Three 6-room flats over front and three 6-room flats over rear. All modern improvements. Exceptionally well built. Lot 26x164. PAYS BIG PERCENTAGE. Investigate.

CHAS. S. READ & CO.,

Room 64 Major Block.



Money to Loan

In sums to suit at lowest current rates on real-estate security.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.


Chicago, April 8, 1891.

**To the Stockholders of the Chemical Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.**

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Chemical Trust and Savings Bank have resolved to increase the capital stock of said bank to $500,000.00, and that the question of increasing the capital stock of said bank will be submitted to a vote of the stockholders of said bank at the annual meeting of said stockholders, to be held at the banking-room of said bank on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m.

E. C. VEASEY, Vice-President.

**Stockholders' Meeting.**

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., New York, April 3, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, June 4 next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before said meeting, and to take action pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of Illinois upon an agreement for the purchase of the property and franchise of the Junction Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Illinois, having about eight miles of railroad, which is controlled by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company as a proprietary line.

Notice of the closing of the transfer books will be published at least thirty days before the day of election. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

M. HUGHITT, President.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

**The Belt Railway Company of Chicago.**

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the general offices of the company, Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Third-av., in the City of Chicago, Ill., at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, June 2, 1891, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the company will be closed May 23, 1891, and reopened June 3, 1891.

M. J. CLARK, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Chicago, Ill., 1st May, 1891.

**Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company,**

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the general offices of the company, Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Third-av., in the City of Chicago, Ill., at 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, May 26, 1891, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the company will be closed May 23, 1891, and reopened June 3, 1891.

M. J. CLARK, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Chicago, Ill., 1st May, 1891.

**Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.**

52 Wall-st., New York, April 27, 1891.

The transfer books of the stocks of this company will be closed on Saturday, May 2, at noon, for the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the company's office in Chicago on Thursday, June 4, at 1 p. m., and will be reopened on Friday, June 5, next.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.**

CHICAGO, April 15, 1891.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., at 11 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1891, for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from April 25 to May 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY, 132 AND 134 Front-st., New York, April 3, 1891.—The directors of the National Cordage Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 PER CENT on the preferred stock of the company, payable May 1, 1891, to stockholders of record on the 15th inst.

They have also declared a dividend of 4 PER CENT on the common stock of the company for the six months ending May 1, 1891, to stockholders of record on the 15th inst., and whereas the holders of preferred stock are entitled to a dividend of 5 per cent per annum before any dividends are paid on the common stock, the directors have made a special appropriation necessary to cover the dividends for the remainder of the year on the preferred stock.

The transfer books will close on the 15th of April, 1891, and will reopen on the 2d of May.

E. H. FULTON, Treasurer.

**THE CHICAGO SMOKELESS FUEL GAS COMPANY,**

Office 101 & 102 Auditorium Building,

Is now prepared to contract with all LARGE FUEL CONSUMERS in Chicago and vicinity to supply a Steel Fuel Gas adequate to all requirements per GUARANTEE and guaranteed to prevent all SMOKE, at a cost LESS THAN THE COST OF THE FUEL NOW USED.

OFFICE OF THE

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, Chicago, April 27th, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary.


Continental National Bank,

Southwest Cor. La Salle & Adams-sts.

CAPITAL, - $2,000,000

A General Banking Business Transacted.



Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.

Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John C. Black, | Wm. G. Hibbard, |
| John Winterbotham, | A. G. Van Schaick, |
| C. T. Wheeler, | Robert Hills, |
| Richard T. Crane, | Henry Botsford, |
| George H. Wheeler, | James H. Dole, |
| H. C. Durand, | |



Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

Stock Brokers,

Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

Members Chicago Stock Exchange,

Members New York Stock Exchange

We carry Securities on margins and loan money on approved collaterals.



$500 to $50,000

TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. A SPECIAL FUND—NO DELAY.



Building Loans Made.

Special rates on amounts of $5,000 and over.

No charge for drawing papers or examining property.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,

95 Washington-st.



WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,

Bankers and Brokers,

111 and 113 Monroe-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.



• $50,000 •

AND LARGER AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT

5%

On improved business property. Special Fund.

LOEB & GATZERT,

125 La Salle-st. (main floor).



For Manufacturing or Storage.

FOR RENT—158 and 160 West Van Buren-st, semi-fireproof building, five stories and basement; first-class in every respect. Will rent cheap to good tenant; long or short lease. Apply to

ROTH-McMAHON CO.,

121 South Clinton-st.



Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

CHARLES H. MULLIKEN,

AGENT FOR THE

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

Now Occupies His New Offices,

84 and 86 La Salle-st.—The Oxford,

SUITE 402.



FOR RENT.

A very fine office in the "Rookery" Rotunda, 16x60 feet (ground floor), very cheap.

WALTER H. WILSON,

Rooms 207 & 209 Northern Office Bldg.,

S. W. Cor. La Salle and Lake-sts.



TO RENT.

Desirable office, also desk room, in the new "Northern" Office Building, S. W. cor. La Salle & Lake-sts. Apply at Room 209.



Carette STOCK $85 a SHARE.

Buy before price goes higher. SCOTT & CLOE, 49 Clark St.


## BUSINESS.

### FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

| | April 30. | April 23. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $118,625,648 | $120,058,127 |
| Boston | 15,910,229 | 15,713,393 |
| Chicago | 13,641,000 | 13,205,000 |
| Philadelphia | 8,845,915 | 10,739,967 |
| St. Louis | 3,116,312 | 3,177,075 |
| Baltimore | 1,860,273 | 2,024,083 |
| New Orleans | 1,601,336 | 1,525,258 |

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40@50c premium; Boston, 17c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

The Board of Trade banks have been exceedingly busy on account of May 1 settlements. Outside of the grain and provision demand there has been a general increase in activity coming from all quarters. Some large purchases of Western municipal bonds by local dealers have made a quite important showing in the local money situation. Even with all these increased demands money continues easy here. In New York yesterday at the close of business the rate was bid up to 7 per cent, but that appeared to be only a temporary squeeze and without special significance. The Bank of England governors made no change in the rate yesterday, although the rate in the open market is quoted a shade above the 3½ per cent bank rate. Bullion in the bank decreased £447,000 during the week. The proportion of reserve to liability decreased from 36.63 to 34.81 per cent. Sterling rates yesterday were unchanged, although the market for sixty-day bills showed some weakness. Quotations were as follows:

| | Sixties. | Demand. |
|---|---|---|
| Posted | 486 | 490 |
| Actual | 485¾ | 488¾ |
| Documentary | 484½ | 487½ |

There is less activity at the Stock Exchange, notwithstanding that the market continues to show an extremely firm undertone. Compared with the opening prices generally moved fractional advances for the day. The public appears to be holding off, waiting for a further reaction, but when so small an amount of business as is now ruling is sufficient to keep up prices or even advance them slightly the chances for a reaction do not appear to be overly good. West Side stock opened at 137 and gradually worked up to 137½ regular and 137¾ buyer 30, at which it closed. There was little doing in the North Side stock, but the price was firm. As was intimated yesterday, there is an increasing interest in Calumet stock and the interest is accompanied by a firmer feeling. There is a steady demand for Packing and Provision preferred. The semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent will be paid today at the office of the American Trust and Savings Bank. The dividend on common stock will be fixed and paid within a few days. Interest on the 6 per cent bonds is also payable today. Yesterday's sales at the Stock Exchange were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 C. & C. C. & I. Co. | 31½ | 2 W C St R R Co. | 137 |
| 10 do | 31¾ | 50 do | 137¼ |
| 150 do b 60 | 32 | 250 do | 137¾ |
| 40 do | 31¾ | 100 do b 30 | 137¾ |
| 200 do b 30 | 32 | 100 do do | 137¾ |
| 120 C. B. & M. Co. pfd. | 47 | 50 do b 10 | 137½ |
| 100 do b 30 | 46½ | 100 do do | 137¾ |
| 25 Fac. & Prov. pfd. | 40½ | 100 do b 60 | 137¾ |
| 50 do | 40½ | 100 W C S R R Co. | 137¾ |
| 10 do | 40¾ | 50 do b 30 | 137¾ |
| 50 N C St R R Co. b 30 | 184½ | 50 do b 60 | 137¾ |
| 55 do | 184 | 50 Straw Board | 78¾ |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Con Gas 5s | 81¾ | $1000 do | 81¾ |
| 1000 do | 81¾ | 2000 do | 81¾ |

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 W Chi St R R Co. | 137¾ | 5 W C S R R Co. | 137¾ |
| 50 do | 137¾ | 200 do | 137¾ |
| 100 do b 30 | 137¾ | 100 do b 30 | 137¾ |
| 100 do | 137¾ | 10 C B & M Co pfd. | 46¾ |
| 100 do b 30 | 137¾ | 150 Pack & Pr Co pfd. | 47 |
| 200 do | 137¾ | 15 C U Telephone | 87 |
| 10 N C St R R Co. | 184 | 10 Street's S C Line. | 31¾ |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1500 Chicago Packing and Provision Co. 6s | | | 99½ |

The first auction sale of unlisted securities under the new rule will take place next Tuesday at 12 o'clock. The following list of securities has already been posted and will be offered: Brokers have until Monday noon to present lists of such securities to the Secretary:

50 shares London and Chicago Contract company.

50 shares New York Biscuit company.

25 shares New England Anderson Pressed Brick company.

15 shares Libby Prison company.

75 shares New York Biscuit company.

40 shares Lonnon and Chicago Contract company.

50 shares Automatic Register company.

The following is yesterday's list of sales at the Chicago Metal, Mining, and Stock Exchange:

SALES FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Elizabeth | $ 2.20 | 300 Brotherton | $ .02 |
| 1200 Diamond B b30 | .07 | 100 do | 2.50 |
| 1500 Diamond Bc'sh | .06¾ | 200 Col. Fyrotech | 21.50 |
| 100 Republic | .25½ | 100 Cont. Lum. Co. | 1.18 |
| 100 Sec. S. | .03½ | | |

SALES SECOND CALL—1:00 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Elizabeth | $ 2.20 | 1000 Diamond B b30 | $ .07 |
| 200 Elizabeth | 2.25 | 100 Col. Fyrotech | 21.25 |
| 1200 Diamond B | .06¾ | | |

The quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on West Chicago Street railroad has been declared and is payable on May 15 to stockholders of record May 5.

Wilson & Sturgis reported New York exchange as strong and active at 40 to 50 cents premium, with country banks good buyers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—Wall street was half fearful that the Bank of England rates would be raised this morning. This had something to do with the weakness of yesterday in certain stocks. But the unexpected often happens, and it did in this instance. In spite of the supposed conditions that would warrant such an advance did not take place, and the rate of discount was cabled as unchanged at 3½ per cent. The weakness yesterday was also influenced to some extent by the unfavorable Burlington report, though this had been largely anticipated. The first fact was at once seized by the bulls as a favorable omen this morning, and the second seemed to have expended its force as a factor on the bear side.

There was a sharp advance at the opening today, and the better feeling continued throughout the morning. Advances were made in all the important and more active railway shares. Burlington, instead of a drug on the market, became a prop and support to the general list, gaining, as it did in the first two hours, 1¼ points. St. Paul was made a second favorite among the grangers and advanced 1¼ and Rock Island ¾. The Gould stocks were strong, and the belief was current that Gould himself was rendering substantial support. The report that Union Pacific was booked to pay a dividend on its stock within the year, though not confirmed from official sources, was looked upon as indicating a possibility. The stock was buoyant at ¾ advance. Missouri Pacific was pushed up ¾, to 73¾. Rock Island followed St. Paul with a ¾ gain, and Alton seemed to have taken a good tonic, for it, too, gained ¾ before the noon hour. New England and Rock Island both gained a fractionally higher point during the first hour of the afternoon than they had reached during the morning. The rest of the list was firm at about noon prices, which were generally the highest for the day. There was less activity than for some days, but the National Cordage, which continued its advance, Union Pacific, Burlington, and especially St. Paul, were the subjects of good trading.

The longer the day the more advantage the bulls gained. The grangers became almost wild in their advance, Burlington securing 2¾ points gain, St. Paul 1¾, Rock Island 1¾. During the last hour Reading made a sudden move that carried it up a full point. Almost all the stocks that gained during the morning added something more to their value before the close. National Cordage was the only industrial that was particularly active and higher.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3¼ to 6 per cent, last loan 6, closed offered at 6. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 483½ for sixty-day bills and 486 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 340,151 shares, including Atchison, 12,750; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 15,722; Louisville and Nashville, 5,960; Missouri Pacific, 11,410; North American, 4,083; Northern Pacific, preferred, 22,000; Reading, 21,400; Richmond and West Point, 5,195; St. Paul, 64,640; Union Pacific, 45,000.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Closing April 30 | Closing April 29 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Sd. T. | 810 | 27¾ | 26¾ | 27¾ | 26 |
| Atchison | 12,640 | 34 | 33⅜ | 33½ | 33¾ |
| Atlantic & Pac | 400 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Am. Sugar | 13,563 | 89¾ | 88¾ | 89 | 88 |
| Do pfd | 963 | 91¾ | 91 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| C., B. & Q. | 22,360 | 91¾ | 89⅝ | 90⅜ | 89⅞ |
| Central Pacific | 110 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| Canadian Pacific | 300 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 200 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Do 1st pfd | 550 | 57½ | 53½ | 53⅝ | 53¾ |
| Do 2d pfd | 100 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| Colo. Coal | 1,300 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 30 |
| C., St. L. & Pitts | 560 | 18¾ | 17¾ | 18 | 18¾ |
| Do pfd | 500 | 64¾ | 63½ | 64¼ | 64 |
| C. & E. Ill. | 1,400 | 67¾ | 66¾ | 67⅛ | 66¾ |
| Do pfd | 720 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97⅞ | 97¾ |
| C., C. C. & St. L. | 3,150 | 66¾ | 64¾ | 65⅝ | 64¾ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 95 | 94¾ | 95 | |
| Con. Gas (N. Y.) | 400 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Chicago Gas | 5,600 | 51 | 50 | 50¾ | 50⅝ |
| D., L. & W. | 15,252 | 140¾ | 138¾ | 139¾ | 138¾ |
| Del. and Hud. | 1,040 | 137 | 135⅝ | 137 | 135¾ |
| Den. & Rio G. | 100 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| Do pfd | 388 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| Dist. & C. F. Co. | 650 | 47 | 46¾ | 47 | 46¾ |
| Erie | 2,160 | 22¾ | 22 | 22 | 21¾ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 55¼ | 54¾ |
| Hocking Valley | 1,100 | 28¾ | 28 | 28 | 28¾ |
| Jersey Central | 2,210 | 121¼ | 120¾ | 121¼ | 121 |
| Kansas & Tex. pfd. | 1,624 | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25¼ | 24¾ |
| Lake Shore | 1,305 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 111¾ |
| Louis. & Nash. | 6,750 | 82 | 80½ | 81¾ | 80¾ |
| Long Island | 300 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | |
| L. E. & W. | 362 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Do pfd | 325 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | 60¾ |
| L., N. A. & C. | 4,380 | 29¼ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Lead Trust | 2,365 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| Laclede Gas | 1,300 | 19¾ | 19 | 19¼ | 19 |
| Mo. Pacific | 12,480 | 73½ | 72¾ | 73¾ | 72¾ |
| Manhattan | 537 | 107 | 106 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Mob. & Ohio | 320 | 40¼ | 40 | 40 | |
| N. Am. Co. | 4,835 | 17¾ | 16¾ | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| Northwest | 3,600 | 111¾ | 110 | 111 | 110¾ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 137 | 136 | 137 | |
| New England | 6,417 | 41¾ | 40¾ | 41¾ | 40¾ |
| Nor. Pac. | 2,350 | 27¾ | 27 | 27¾ | 27¼ |
| Do pfd | 19,500 | 72¾ | 71¾ | 72¾ | 71¾ |
| Nor. & W. | 150 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 56¾ | 56 | 56¼ | 55¾ |
| N. Y. Cent. | 870 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Nash. & Chat. | 300 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 | |
| N. Y., Sus. & W. | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Do pfd | 600 | 33¾ | 33 | 33¾ | 32¾ |
| N. Y. Chi. & St. L. | 300 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| Do 2d pfd | 60 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | |
| N. Cordage | 25,192 | 97¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 96¾ |
| Do R. R. | 1,520 | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106 |
| Ogn. Improv | 200 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| O. Ry. & Nav. | 100 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | |
| Ohio & Miss. | 1,040 | 18¾ | 17¾ | 18 | 17¾ |
| Omaha com. | 500 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | |
| Pacific Mail | 1,510 | 39¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| Pullman | 250 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 164 |
| Reading | 20,700 | 34½ | 33¾ | 34¾ | 33¾ |
| Rich. Terminal | 5,095 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| Rock Island | 12,697 | 80 | 78¾ | 79¾ | 78¾ |
| St. Paul | 65,140 | 65¾ | 63¾ | 65¾ | 63¾ |
| Do pfd | 900 | 115 | 113¾ | 115 | 113 |
| Southern Pacific | 700 | 31¾ | 31 | 31¾ | 31¼ |
| Silver B. | 147,000 | 89¾ | 88¾ | 89 | 97¾ |
| Texas Pac. | 1,238 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| Tol., A. A. & N. M. | 200 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19¼ |
| Tenn. Coal | 400 | 36¾ | 35¾ | 36¾ | 35¾ |
| Union Pac. | 15,300 | 52¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| W. & L. E. | 2,765 | 26¾ | 25¾ | 26¾ | 25¾ |
| Do pfd | 1,250 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 77¾ |
| Wabash | 1,350 | 11¾ | 10¾ | 11¾ | 11 |
| Do pfd | 2,825 | 23¾ | 22¾ | 23¾ | 22¾ |
| Western Union | 971 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 87¾ |
| Wis. Cent. | 810 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 22¼ | 21¾ |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 145 | Fargo | 140 |
| American | 116 | United States | 67 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s, reg | 120¾ | U. S. 4½s, reg | 100 |
| U. S. 4s, coup | 120 | U. S. 4½s, coup | 100 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 NC con 4s | 100¼ | 3000 M Cent 7s | 123¼ |
| 1000 N C 6s rg | 124 | 10000 M K & T 1st | 77¼@78¾ |
| 1000 As & Ss rg | 120 | 70000 M K & T 2d | 43@43½ |
| 1000 A M D 4½s | 107 | 8300 M & E 2d | 102¾@102¾ |
| 2000 A & G W 5s | 108¾ | 3000 N Y reg 6s | 1880, 106 |
| 18000 Atch 4s | 80¼@80¾ | 10000 NYC deb 5s | 101 |
| 450000 Atch inc | 49¾@49¾ | 10000 NYC & St L 4s | 92 |
| 5000 A & P 2d 4s | 72¾@73¼ | 12300 NYL E & W 1st | 2cn, 102¼@102¾ |
| 10000 Brk E 2d | 88 | 2000 NY & P Cal 6s | 92¾ |
| 2000 B & O 5s | 104¾ | 2000 No Mo 1st | 110 |
| 5000 B H & W 5s | 109 | 25000 N P con 6s | 106¾@107¾ |
| 8000 C S 1st gtd | 106¾@106¾ | 110000 Or Imp con 5s | 68¾@69¾ |
| 1000 C N J gm 6s rg | 109¾ | 5000 O S L & U con | 19¾ |
| 5000 C & A 1st | 96¾ | 1000 O C 6s | 90¾ |
| 41000 C & O con 5s | 99¾@100 | 6000 P & R 1st gtd | 53¾@55 |
| 10400 C & O-E & A D 1st cn | 69¾ | 9000 P & R 2d pfd | 36¾@38 |
| 2000 C & O-S W 1st cn 6s | 96 | 2000 P & R 3d pfd | 28¾@30 |
| 11000 C B & Q 5s | 122¾@123¼ | 12000 P & R gm | 80 |
| 5000 C P & S L 5s | 9¼ | 6000 P & W 1st | 79 |
| 10000 C M & P 5s | 96¾ | 2000 R T col tr 6s | 58¾@60 |
| 5000 C & N W 7s | 140¾ | 25000 Rio G 1st | 76¼@78 |
| 5000 C & N P 1st | 79¾ | 14000 R T tr 6s | 90 |
| 1000 C St P M & O cn | 113 | 3000 S A & G I 1st | 22 |
| 1000 C St P M & O 6s | 81¾ | 10000 S L V & T H 2d | 97¾ |
| 11000 D & R G 4s | 82¾ | 5000 S L A & T 1st tr | 85 |
| 2000 D & R G Im 5s | 83¾@83¾ | 23000 S V & N E 4s | 76@78¾ |
| 1000 E T 1st cn gold 5s | 102 | 1000 S P M & M 1st 6s | 117 |
| 5000 E L & B S 6s | 91¼ | 3000 St L V & T H 1st | 112 |
| 1000 E & T H 1st | 119¾ | 14000 Un El 1st | 110¾ |
| 7000 K & M 4s | 73¼@74 | 13200 Un Pa 1st of 1898 | 111¾ |
| 1000 Kings Co E 1st | 100 | 3000 T & O C 1st | 105 |
| 1000 L & P M 5s | 118¾ | 5000 T & O C 1st | 105 |
| 2000 F t W & D 1st | 104@104¼ | 11200 Tx. L & K Ch 1st | 86@87 |
| 11000 Iowa C 1st | 85¼@85¾ | 1000 T P 1st con | 96 |
| 1000 Ky Cen 1st 4s | 82 | 2000 T P 2d inc | 34½ |
| 1000 K & O 1s | 108 | 53000 Wabash | 101¼@101¾ |
| 10000 L & W B con 4s | 111¾ | 10000 Wab 2d | 74 |
| 2000 L Erie & W 5s | 92 | 2.00 W N Y & P 1st | 90¾@90¾ |
| 5000 L & N 1st 5s | 100 | 1000 Wis Cen 1st | 93 |
| 2000 L E & St L cn 1st 5s | 87 | 20000 Wis Cen inc | 42¾@42¾ |
| 2000 L N A & C cn | 94¾ | 23000 W U col tr 5s | 100 |
| 2000 M & St P 1st C & D | 120¾ | 1000 W S gtd 4s | 102½ |
| 2000 M & St P 1st S M D | 112¾ | | |

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3000 NC cn 4s | 100¼ | 10000 M & S P 1st term 5s | 103¾ |
| 7000 Atch 4s | 80¾ | 2000 M & S P 1st W & M D | 102 |
| 10000 Atch inc | 49¾ | 5000 M K & T 1st | 77¾ |
| 1000 B & O 5s | 104¼ | 5000 M K & T 2d | 43¾ |
| 3000 Beech C 1st | 98½ | 1000 M & O gm | 65 |
| 3000 C N J gm 6s | 109¾ | 8000 N Y C & St L 4s | 92 |
| 5000 C & N con 6s | 140¾ | 20000 N Y L E & W 2d | 2cn, 55¾ |
| 20000 C & O-R & A 1st con. 6s | 69¾ | 20000 N O P con 6s | 83¾@83¾ |
| 2000 C B & Q 5s | 102 | 19000 Or Imp con 5s | 69¼@69¾ |
| 1000 C R & A 1st | 87¾ | 1000 O S L & U con | 19¾ |
| 1500 C & E I 1st | 113¾ | 5000 O S L 6s | 102¾ |
| 2000 C & I C 1st | 97¾ | 39000 P & R gm 4s | 79¾@80 |
| 45000 C & N Pac 1st | 79@79¾ | 5000 Rio G 1st | 76¾ |
| 8000 C St P M & O con | 113¾ | 1000 R W & O con | 109¾ |
| 1500 D & R G 4s | 82¾@83¾ | 15000 S L A & T 1st tr | 86@84¾ |
| 2000 F t W & D 1st | 103¾ | 5000 S P M & M 1st 6s | 117¾ |
| 2000 G H & S A 5s | 106¾ | 2000 Short Line 1st | 111¾ |
| 60.0 H & T C gm 4s | 63¾ | 20.0 Un El 1st | 111 |
| 2000 K P 1st cn | 101 | 33.00 W N Y & P 1st | 100 |
| 2000 Knox & O 1st | 101 | 2000 W U col tr 5s | 100 |
| 4000 L E & W 1st | 122¾ | 1000 Wis Cen inc | 41¾ |
| 11000 L N A & C con | 94¼@94¾ | | |

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—Stock sales and quotations:

| Descripti n. | Sales. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 3,500 | 33⅜ | 34 | 33⅜ | 33¾ |
| Amn. Sugar | 1,375 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 88 | 89 |
| Do pfd | 142 | 91¾ | 92¾ | 91¾ | 92¼ |
| C., B. & Q. | 2,300 | 90 | 91¾ | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| Cala. Southern pr. | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Eastern Illinois | 100 | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| Iowa Central | 100 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Mex. Central | 505 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¾ |
| Thomson & H'n | 30 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Do pfd | 6 | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Union Pacific | 2,000 | 51¾ | 52¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| Wis. Central | 450 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¾ |

Bond sales and quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 Vermont 5s | 99 | 2000 C B & Qen 5s | 101¾@101¾ |
| 2000 Atch gen inc | 49¾@50¾ | 1000 Wis Cent inc | 41¾@42¾ |
| 10000 Atch 4s | 78¾ | 18000 Wis Cent inc | 41¾@42¾ |
| 1000 C B & Q Den 4s | 88 | | |

Money at the clearing-house is 6@7 per cent, call loans are 6@7 per cent, and time paper is 6@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—The market closed strong: Pennsylvania, 53¾@53¾; Reading, 17 bid; Lehigh Valley, 48¾@48¾; Reading general 4s, 79¾@80; do 1st pfd, 54¾@55; do 2d pfd, 37¾@37¾; do 3d pfd, 29¾@29.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 30—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols, money, 95 7-16; do account, 95 7-16; United States 4s, 122¾; do 4½s, 103¾; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio firsts, 34¾; Canadian Pacific, 81¾; Erie, 22¾; Mexican ordinary, 21¾; do first, 48¾; do second, 20¾; Pennsylvania, 53¾; Reading, 11¾; Mexican Central, new 4s, 75¾. Bar silver, 44¾d per ounce. Money, 3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills 3¾ per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £447,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 36.63 per cent, is now 34.81 per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £34,000.

PARIS, April 30.—Three per cent rentes, 98f 77½c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 1,550,000 francs gold and 2,915,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.35; Adams Con., $1.30; Aspen, $1.50; Bodie, $1.15; Con. Cal. and Va., $1.00; Deadwood T., $1.10; Gould & Curry, $3.25; Hale & Norcross, $3.25; Homestake, $6.75; Horn Silver, $3.40; Iron Silver, $1.00; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $6.75; Plymouth, $1.85; Savage, $3.00; Sierra Nevada, $3.25; Standard, $1.95.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—Closing prices: Alloues Mining company (new), $2.25; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Montana, $47.50; Calumet and Hecla, $365.00; Franklin, $17.75; Huron, $2.50; Kearsarge, $13.50; Oscoola, $82.25; Quincy, $103.00; Santa Fe Copper, 85c; Tamarack, $150.00; Centennial Mining, $15.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $11.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.05; Bullwer, 25c; Best & Belcher, $1.85½; Bodie Consolidated, $1.20; Challar, $2.25; Consolidated California and Virginia, $14.50; Crown Point, $2.45; Gould & Curry, $3.40